

Wer in Taradoron in der Knietischen Theorie der Zeisungen.

## Von M. v. Smolu chowski

It. Als Ermedlage der Kinsterden Theorie der Zörungen deut der Satz, dan die Noleküle einer gelösten Substanz sich ganz analog vie Sanmole küle verhalten, so dan sich die mettere Sechneinstijkeit der Schwerpunkts bewegung derselben aus der für Sas meleküle geltigen Formel berechnet:

 $C = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \theta}{M}}$ 

in whom I die absolute Imperatur, a imm impelle 3.6. # 10.6 betagenden. I ablutarfichet mit M das chimische Nolutarlarguicht beducht.

Dien Snalgie, while and dem I sok will'when Stepher is guipartetions ges ate du Energie bencht, fin det ihren Snadmack in dem Wast Vanit broff ichen Santeen des ormotischen Druckes. Suf derselben Sommelage haben Einstein und der Verfamer der vorllegenden Notes nine kinetische Theorie der Drown's hen Lunch die experimentallen telesten Swederberegung auf gebaut, deren Tolgeningen namentlich in Terries und seiner Schrileren, so zunan gnantitatio bestätigt worden sind, dass man dies obs einen

der angenfälligster Dewen der Kineterchen Theorie assieht.

Dengegeniber mödte ich auf eine eigen tündliche Schwinigkeit be der Smonding jims Grunds atres himveisen, alle vidlert schwa Sadown adjobble. wir mig, with an einem genoratigen Simond gegen alle jime Derechnungen afgeten ausgeten liese. Withthe ung wiedlicht schwa todain. Es sollte mich om dem venn dieselbe nocht schwa Suchen aufgefallen vare, doch habe ich wirgends eine Ewalung gefunden.

\$2. Jeden der ach mit theoretischer by drodynamik beskäftigt, ist es ja wollbekannt, dass ein in einer Elisagkrit benegter Körger gewine Reactions kräfte erfährt, deren Wirkung insbesondere das Deharrungs vermögen desselben verm dert.

Es hat dies schon 1833 AHA Green bli der Throni des Vendels in Ortradet

a the same with the same and the same of Large to the whole will be the state of the was the state of the same of the same of the market of the state of the and the control of the territories and the control of the control and the second about the state of with the way the water with the state of the state of the said was down the state of the second of

Importato diese paus ause Zorifil stehenden Resultate der theoretischen

Hydrodynamik virde es also scheinen, dan auch die myndisten Kirperchen,
which die Droin's the Thirmsel bevegung ausfahren, sich so bevegen minste als ob

Me Neme vermehrt väre. Das Ägnig att teons gestel von Nas vill muss notichen
in john Falle aufrecht arhalten sechen, der as virede mond in Folge Vergebergung

der Aufstades gesisten im geniger Authorgacher wirden in John Kongen Williams

Manne in Balle keptformiger Kongen.

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ober um wirde off anser der Kintthim Energie des bevegten Tellehens auch noch die kineterden Energie der damit verbundenen Blümpkeit bevegeng in Rechnung en attlen sein; være dem ikt dies ist gleichbeden tund mitt jener Vermehrung der Nome, somit wiede die Americahit der Elimpkeit im Telle viens kayalformigen teilehens vom Volume Winderschaft viend vinder Verkleinerung der Nolkalorges cherindykeit. Auswerafen:

 $C' = \sqrt{\frac{2 \omega}{M + \frac{1}{2} \omega \rho}}$ 

in Ather angulant our den.

Es sind das durchaus keine gringfigign Suderingen, denn in Elle der von

Persin, Dombrowski, Chandesaignes vervendeten Nastir- und Gemenigett-hundomen
wirde die aus diese Formul Johnole Suderindigkrit C' mar beilärfig 082

des noch der früheren Formul berechneten Vertes betragen.

S3. Was von derartige metkerskopisch zortboren Teelohen gesaft wurde, minte schl auch
für eigentliche Kolloidale Zösungen (Eiwess, Summi a. dezt.) gelten. Ob sich dieselbe

Warlepung auch auf brystolloide Zösungen ansenden länt, in welster die Nolekile des

and with it is about Therein from historians in 1886. he show Thomas a look har had a de galler on he to the whole the state of the s

gelösten Substanz und des Zösungs mittels von gleicher Grösen andnung sind, erscheint alterdings etwas zweigelhaft, da in diesem Falle das place Zösungsmittel nicht mehr als homogenes Andern aufgesant werden darf. In deresette Könnte nam darauf himseisen, dass z.B. bei Dereshunny der Grösen andnung der elektrolytechen Jonen aus dem Reibungswiderstande derselben die Elisapkiel mit Erfolg als homogenes Nederm etge behandelt wird.

St. Non scheent och aber auf dem Sebiete Krystellorden Zosengen eine informe experimentalle Controlle dassubieten; at wobercheinlich wind ein jeder Chemiker Teulliorkopinhum u. densche sofort einnem dem, dass jo dei berkann ten Krysskopelichen, Deth orden für plote Italie des richtige chemische Probeklargericht ungeben und denschaus keine Vergrössung des Probeklargerichtes des die infolge bieflusses des Zösengsmittels erkennen lassen. Das vare jelich eine shuffastliche Argementation.

Samutlike me Destimming des Nobeklargnist geliebe Stoffe verson date

Nothorte benden nämlich is direkt auf den Sustain des asmethoden Drincker, sond
sie verben nichtige the geben gleiche ob man die begrothen der schen boren Nome
en führt oder wicht. Die Anzell der Grammolekile virel zie hiedend, wicht
grändert zie eigelet auf mit der is die Zosmy Her eingeführten Nam des Substam zusammen,
weht aber mit der is He Zosmy befindlichen (vontuell schenber vermehrten) Nome.

Auch gift das Sesete:  $\mu = \frac{1}{3}$  m MC<sup>2</sup>

Auch gift das Sesete:  $\mu = \frac{1}{3}$  m MC<sup>2</sup>

nativlish keinen shhalt zur Entscherdung, da infolge des Agnepartoterns notein auf julm Fall MC = M'C' = 2 all sin muss.

There she diesem Swite versagen somit die Sutton (experimentalles
Entroducolony, und merkurar degenvelse verlatt as soch gescole as auch mit den
Erlymigen, velche man aus Durba detung der Drown'nden Devegny moi handte
Sinfler der Scheler ich sion tetten den Vertiching in Sunder onstehen ziehen kann.

Ob man der von Sins tein auguven deten, auf dem Degreiff des omsetterhen Durkes
bruhenden, order oler von min auguven deten dienteten Derechungsmethode — hebiert,
auf julm Fell erhälte der lienten Sunformele für die Terscheibung der Jellehu,
für die unter Sunflen der Shoere sich einstelle de Vertiching ders olben, sowie für den
3 iffendorns entfesierten, und längeg dant ob man eine scheinbare Nane annimmt ober miedt,

planty into their and has history and the on planes desire and up our window whenders the seculated to to diene take he the strong with west me and downgrows Indown welcout seeken dough where to think now word himsen with the decement is the with the second the decement the haden of behandelt with warm with antielle derentate, at introduction out in your during odot simily be dear to as nothern to hope hope him he had " the consistence with the state of the winds of the state he withdray with meaning wife we will be the the the water the De see what we desired in the see the And the second of the second o And the second s with win with the is the sound refundance immedial interested was within I have and for the miles 40 for 1200 natifiet themen , bullet me who he way is in by the defraper them with of the Fill More 12 Con 22 By and now The set of diame winds winds and the state of the set o interesting and make a defination willes or not produce in and institute Experiment and which was a series to the first with the series was a series with the series with the series was mind whole modern the second many the second the same with the second of the same with the second of the same with the second of the same with th the same of the same was the same with the same with the same with the same to have when the weather the war send on the same the same of the same of the same of to the wife when the whole and wantline without his win to me

also kinnen vir ans dieser Erscheimungen keinen experimentitlen Supoleuss betreffs dieser

J.S. Die proketische Thistoppent Dedenting juse Frage ist dodnich sehr verringert, aber für die Thoris ist es hit sichtigen wisen ob die Nobbelegeschrimbigkut, zu dern derekte Nessung uns dersit Kim Tog offen steht, and word Formel (1) oder Formel (2) zu berechnen ist. Die Man muss da also zu Vielegengen Enflacht nehmen.

Diese fohm metner Anscht noch doch en dem Schluse, door die im Obigen dasplegte

Hypothere inne scheinboren Name unberechtigt ist und don die bisherigen Theorem, mit

Deibehalt der Formel (1), giltig sind. Denn das Narvoll'sche Squeportetionsquets aperifisert

par welt niher die Ant der mechandishen Systeme, auf welche es sich besteht, und muss

etness auf ein von Sas singstenes Tellohm wir auf ein von Flissifteets melikilm)

ammedbar sein. In juhn Falle sollte die kinetische Energie der Schwerpunktisbewegung

desselben sein der kentlichen Energie eines tot Gas melikils von gleicher Imperatur.

Venn es also homogene Elisospheiten gabe, om die Art vie sie dei Hydrotynamik Cheleky Kleim vorans etet, volche an den sich bereigenden Irelehm decht anleegen vierben, so vire eine jele Venscheibung der HAMMEN notwendiger volse mit einer auto fre chen den Elisospheitet strömung verbrunden und dle entoprechen den Kinetlichen Energie minoste man (durch Osmirker chtigung der acheinboren Nosee Rechnung tragen.

In Wirklickeit judoch besteht sine gerisse Devegangs freiheit für die Relativ bergung des songen derten Ielehaus und der umgebenden Eliengkeite moleküle; die (Coordinaten (Schwegnekte))

derselben sind kinematisch und hängige Ver anderliche;

daher kommt im Agnipartitions gesetz mer die siedliche Nom des Ielehers in Octrocht.

Saxans følgt nachstehender, Att Alle recht paradoral Klingende Dehaugtung:

Stellen vir uns dies Abe Jubitana bed einer generen Imperatur in ever vershendenen

Zörungsmettele gelöst vor, und evar in das eine ans einer virklehen, mehkuler

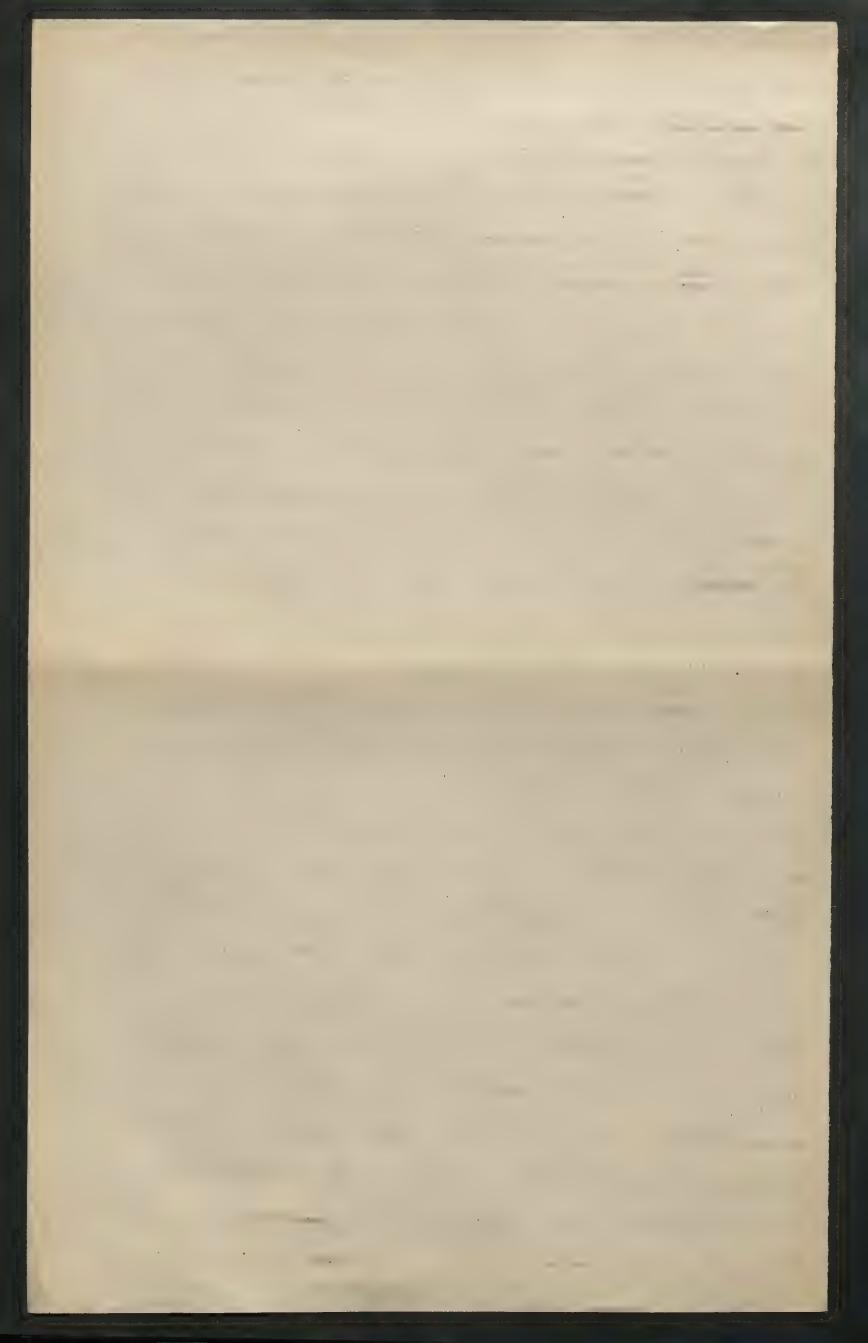
ensammengsstatur, das andere ans einer homogenen idealen Fliesigkrit. Dann haben

ensammengsstatur, das andere ans einer homogenen idealen Fliesigkrit. Dann haben

die geliten Nehticke in der ersten Zörung eine von der Natur des Zörungsmettels

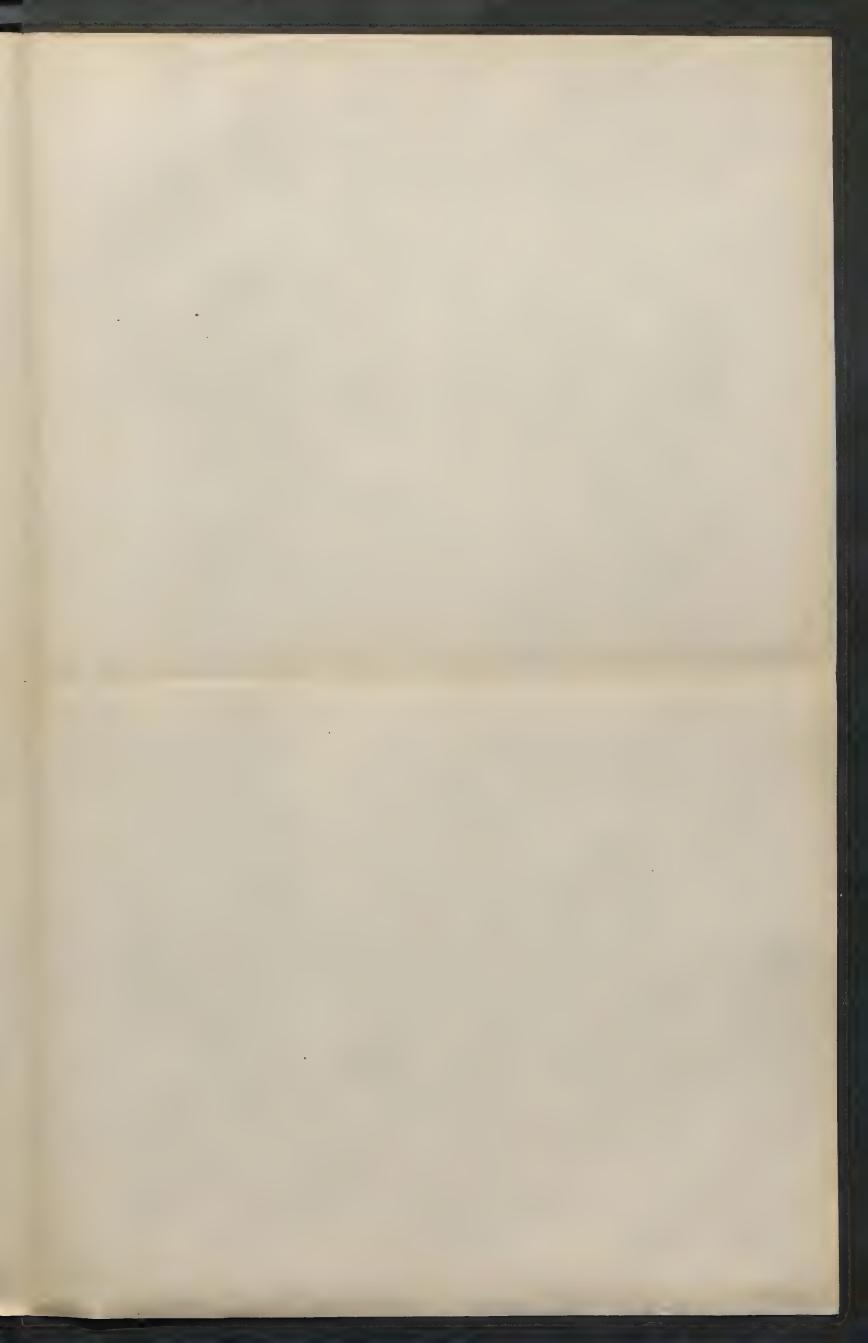
ennahlängige, aus Formel (1) folgnete Nehtelorgeschwindigkrit, fin die vogen die

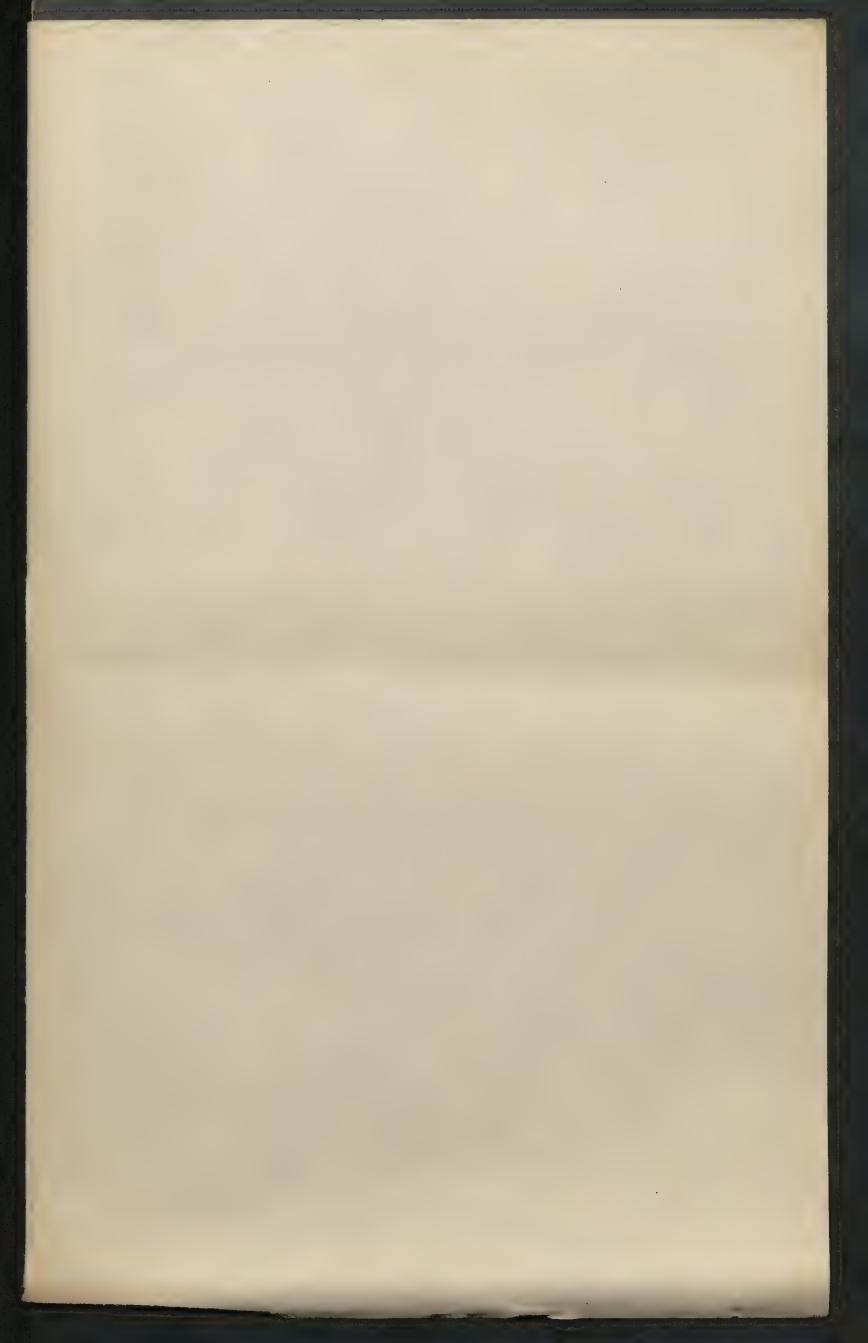
Seeheindigkeit derselben in der eventen Zörung gemigen und eine von der Gehte

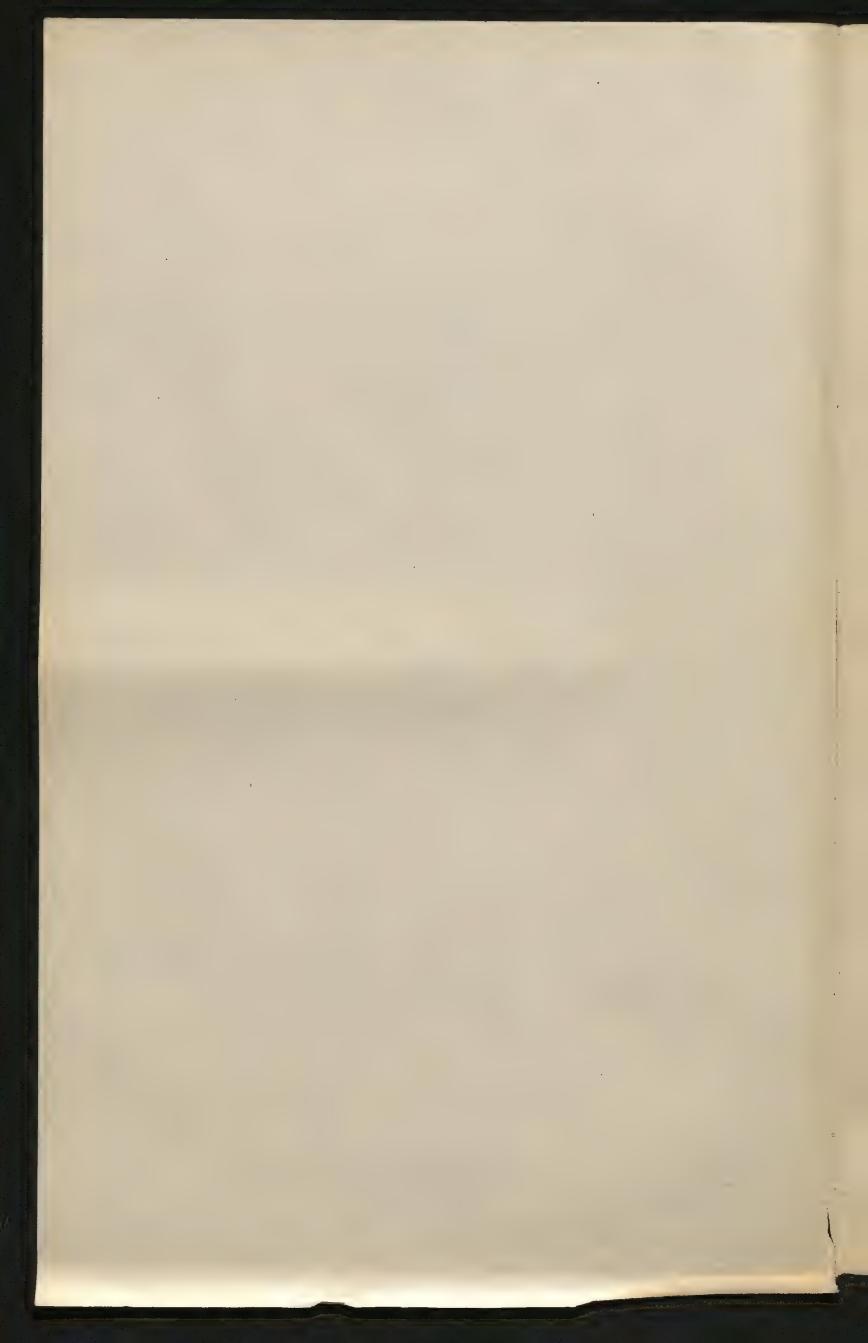


des Lismognittel nach Formel (2) attangen vind. Satthematica (planten, door wine mobile der rusammengstete Flüngsteit durch fortgestete Vertebenering der Verkriche homognen ihrer Sucheringsteteten der deben is wier ausgestetet plante om Vergrissering der Sucheringsteiteten der deben is wier aus fans fundamentaler puna Att werden tromte. Dagegen sieht man dass hier ein fans fundamentaler Unterschied zu Tage tribt. Das Squipartetions prete gibt je bekanntlich auch in anderen Paradoren Inlass, inden 2D. kegelformige Sas undstüle in Dereg auf des Verhaltnis der spreigenten Varmen k= 143, Lyapen allipsiedele in Delegant k= 445 oder k= 145 oder k= 143 de aufweidele Verletzele aufgefort werden Kannen, da diese k= 145 oder k= 143 de aufweiden verbeiten missen, aber in selchen Fällen Kann man den Sundsetz, natura non facit salters" noch durch Petrachtung der stefenseisen Inderney der Relaxations gestensmigkeit natten. Im drige Falle tribt das Paradorale noch kraser heroon.

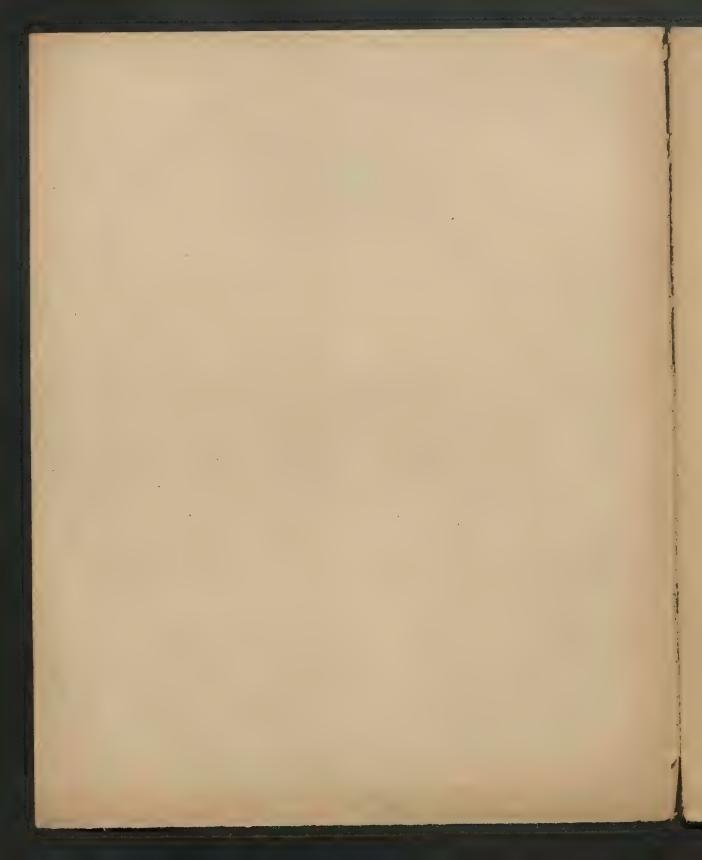
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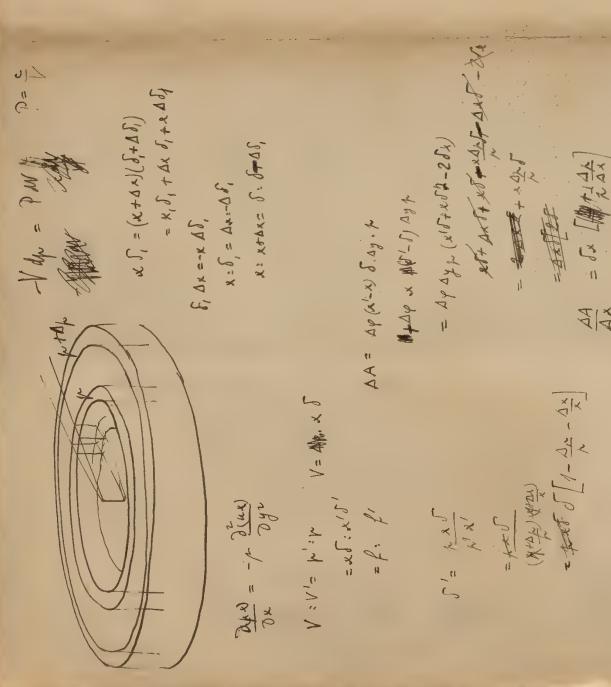




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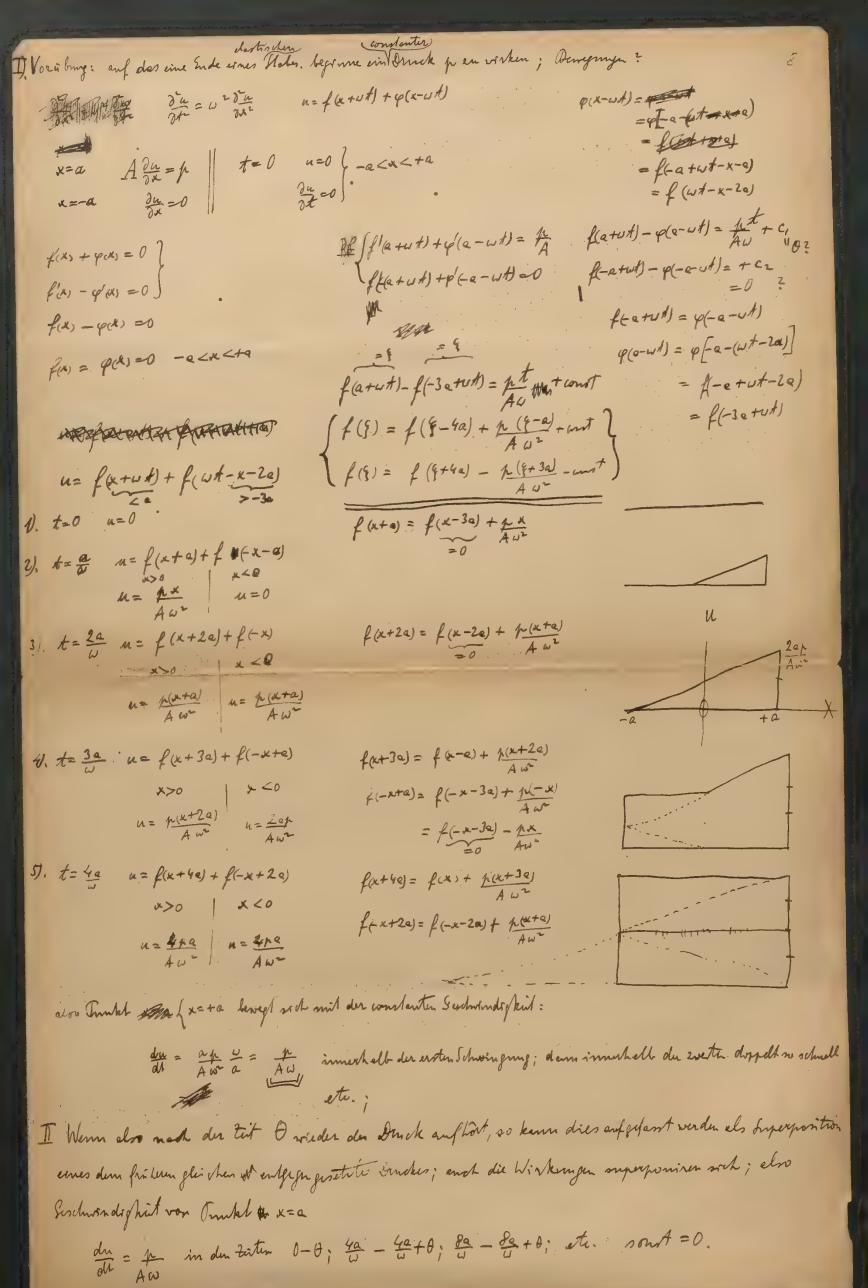


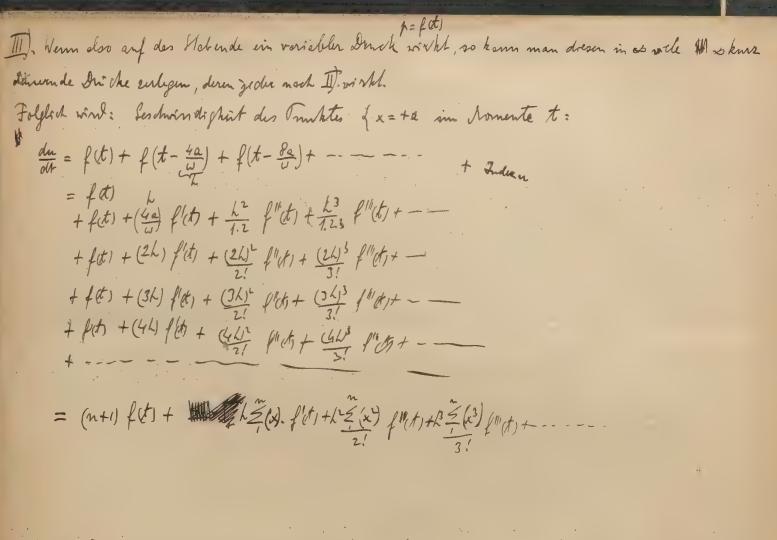
Destlommy der Constanten des U? u wind am fint inde Notto also 24 =0 fin y=0 also  $\frac{c_3}{\mu a} = 0$  | finallet also  $c_3 = 0$ h= Vucz Vhug cy-2 hya wind = po fin x= R po= Vpc Vlyc4-2 log R ho = lyc4-2 lyx lyc4 = 2 log R + po h= miz / to + 2 hy R = /po+ 2 mc, by = /po- 2 mc, by & fin & = 0 wint p von holen de jeden om derh Ordning = 00 elro px = 0 u ist = 0 fin alle Punkte der See doo fin x=0 ... x=0 mit fix y=a und belockige x  $y=\frac{c_2a^2}{2\mu x}+e,\frac{1}{\xi}$   $\ell_1=-\frac{c_2a^2}{2\mu x}$ 0= 0+l, | l, =0 fin blodye y mit t  $u = \frac{c_2 y^2}{2h x} + \ell_1 = \frac{c_2(y^2 - a^2)}{2h x}$ exp = Indy + x I Du dy + ax 20 a = B-t dro fin plackforms y Dengy cApx = fudy+x / 2m dy + a Ax 2x  $A_{c\mu\nu} - (-1)^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial -t}{\partial x} \right] = e^{-\frac{2\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\partial -t}{\partial x} \right] = e^{-\frac{2\pi}$ =- e Andyx) - e Apx ox = -e A (2 y 2 2hx) + e, dyx) + px (2 y 2 2hx) }  $=-\alpha A \ell, \frac{\partial(h^{\lambda})}{\partial x} / \frac{\partial h^{\lambda}}{\partial t} = -\ell, \frac{\partial h^{\lambda}}{\partial x}$ 2/2 - e, p - e, e 2/2 = - e, p + e, m x 2/2 | = - e, p + e, m x 2/2 | Cr (B-t)3
(1+1 2hx) = Acrx - B-t e, to Ae, Ders) hed (ceczs) form  $c_2 = \frac{6\mu x}{(\theta - t)^3}$  Acp  $x = \frac{\theta - t}{\epsilon}e_1 + aAe_1$  Dex)



AA = WOW AX

AA = 5x [ 124x] 1 5x= - x 3x

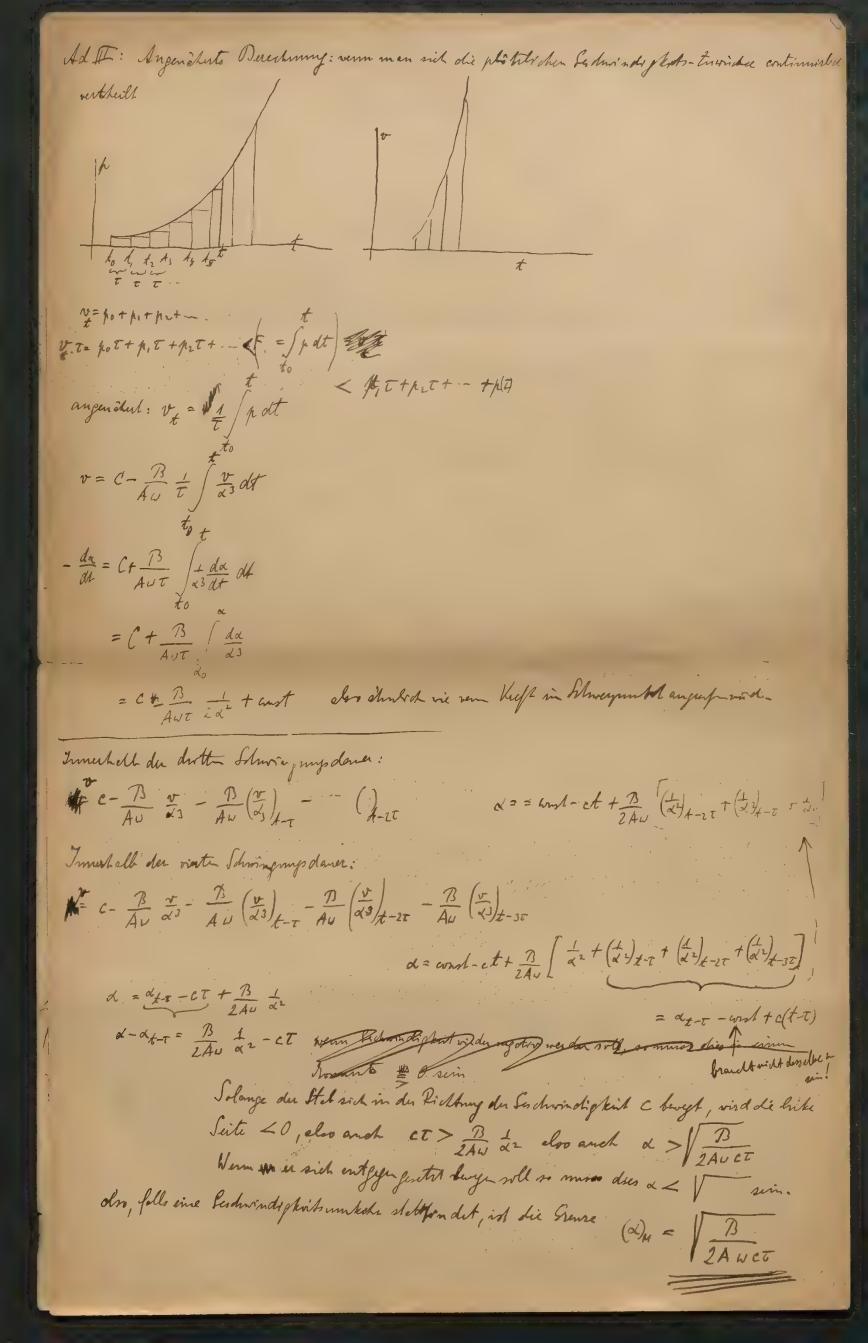




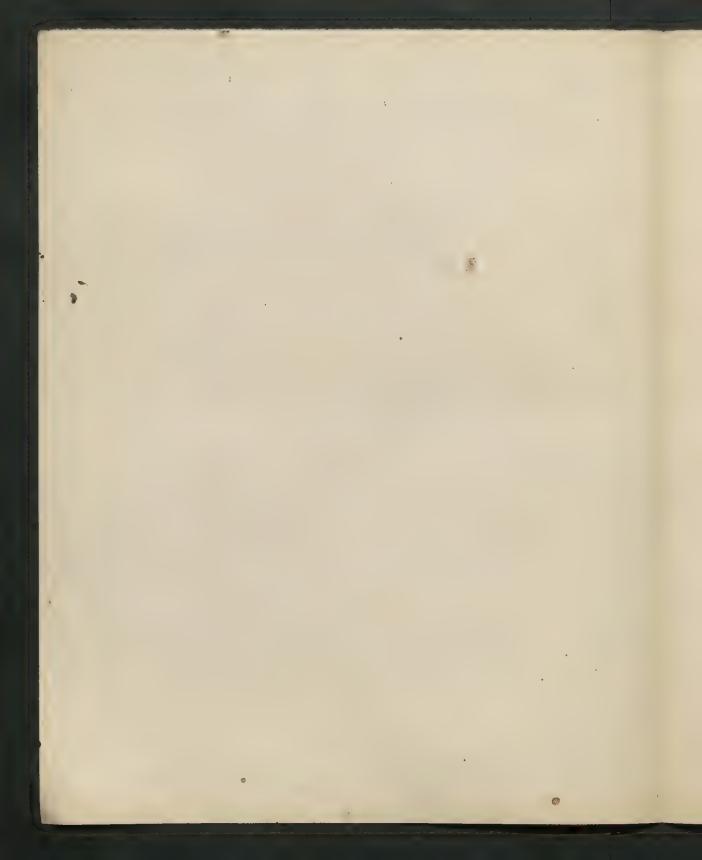
IV). The Alaka in Luft mil gothe kreesforms gen Endflächen bekommen im testymiste tel die Seschwindigkerten c, med in der Picktry Anto Adapt sentreet auf eine fre Warnet Anfangsen Herrung der Aflichen = E Inneviale du ceste bland ngrups dener:  $v = c + \frac{1}{A\omega} \frac{v}{\omega^3} \cdot B$ m, dr + 13 da m,  $\frac{dk_1}{dt} = -\frac{B}{2\alpha x} + const$ veda al m, c, V = - 13 2 2 2 / + west,  $-\frac{d\alpha}{dL} = c \frac{\pi}{A} \frac{B}{u} \frac{d(\frac{d}{u})}{2 dL}$ m, dx, - B + 13 + m, c, - x = ct + B / x + land  $\frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = 0$ d = MA const - ct + B 12AU x2 E = const + B + 2AW E2  $c\frac{d^{2}t}{dx} = +\frac{375}{400}\frac{1}{x^{4}}$   $Aux^{3} = -73$   $\alpha = -3/\frac{7}{400}$ also, fells die huningung des Plates mist reflected warde, minde die Endfliche den elber wich assymptitisch / # >00 in Wi klistkiet muss ned ener gen me til die reflethite Johns waichkommen.

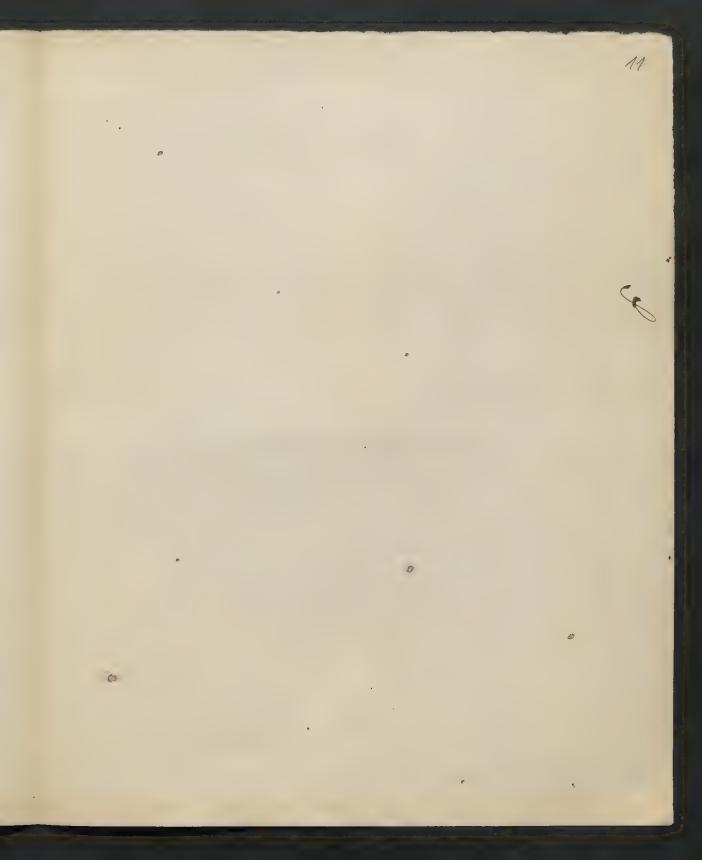
+ 200

d= x = ct-C x3 +(ct-C)x2 = B x3 + 1 x2(ct-C) + x(ct-C) + (ct-C)3  $x^{2}(x^{2}-C)-\frac{2}{3}x(x^{2}-C)^{2}+(x^{2}-C)^{2}=\frac{7}{24x}$ x3 k- 3(ct-0)2+ 2 (ct-0)3= 3 メニジーショナド Semple DE TAN a3 = (const - ct) a = + B WEREN AT 16701 BAN VERY SEE  $+\frac{B}{2Au}\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{(ct)(unst + a)}{2Au(ct)(unst + a)}$ Imerhalt der zweiter Schwenzungs daner ? v=c-B 23 - B v+=  $\alpha^{3} = \frac{(\cos l - \cot) B}{2Au(\cot wn l + \alpha)} + \frac{0}{2Au}$ = 3 1. + 2 1 d edd: Am 2 ctdam = 2 ct+2a-2mpt da L3 = B d ct + wout = 2/et-unt) + 3d X = (const-ct) do + B (x = 1)=(cond-ct + 6](x = 1) + 1)  $3 \alpha_0^2 \Delta + 3 \alpha_0 \Delta^2 - \Delta^3 = (cont - ct + ct) (-2\alpha_0 \Delta + \Delta + \Delta + ct \alpha_0^2)$  $-\frac{d\alpha}{dn} = c + \frac{B}{AN} \frac{d\alpha}{dl} + \frac{B}{AN} \left( \frac{d\alpha}{dn} \right) = c - \frac{B}{AN} \frac{d(\alpha)}{dn} - \frac{B}{AN} \left( \frac{d(\alpha)}{dn} \right) - \frac{B}{AN} \left( \frac{d(\alpha)}{dn} \right) - \frac{B}{AN} \left( \frac{d(\alpha)}{dn} \right) = c + \frac{B}{AN} \frac{d(\alpha)}{dn} + \frac{B}{AN} \left( \frac{d(\alpha)}{dn} \right) - \frac{B}{AN} \left($  $-d = ct \frac{n}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{dx} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d^2(x)}{dx} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{$  $= et - \frac{p}{2AN} \left( \frac{di}{di} \right)_{t-t} + \frac{1}{AN} \left( \frac{di}{di} \right$ a = inst-ct+B(t)+++

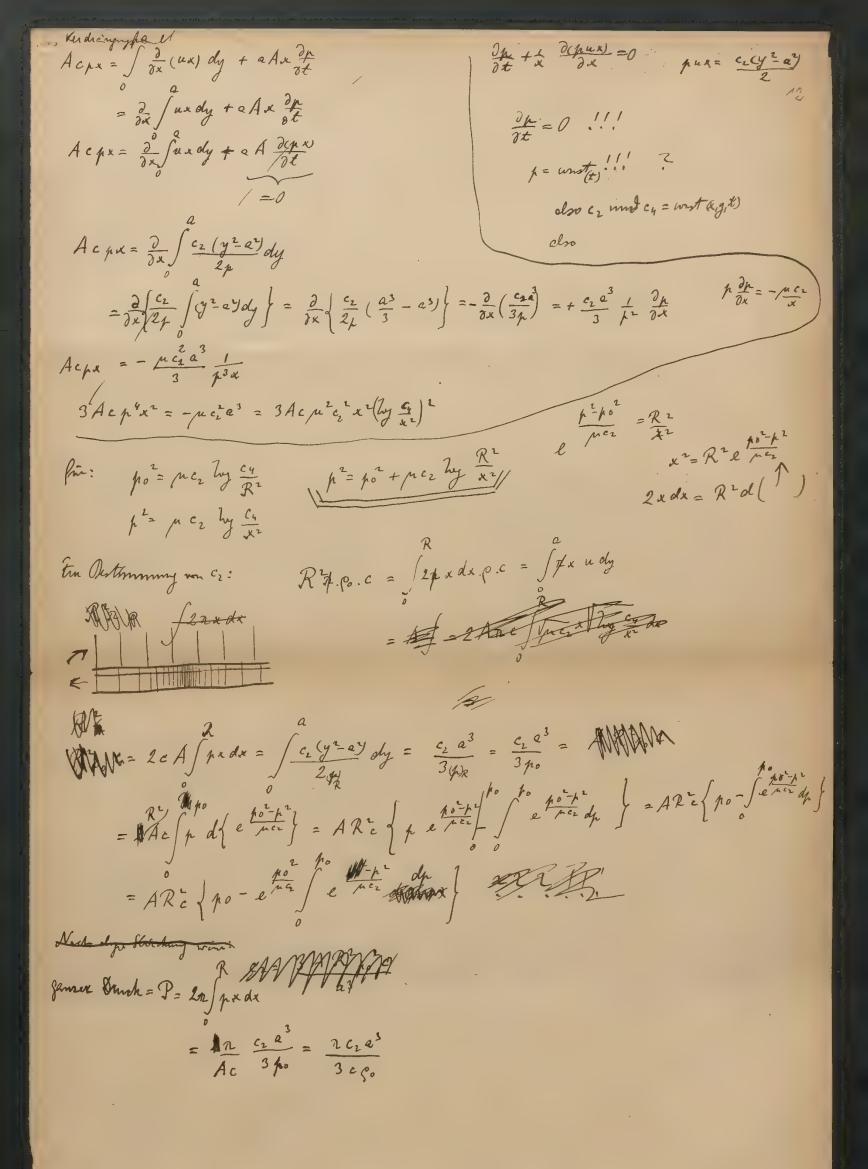


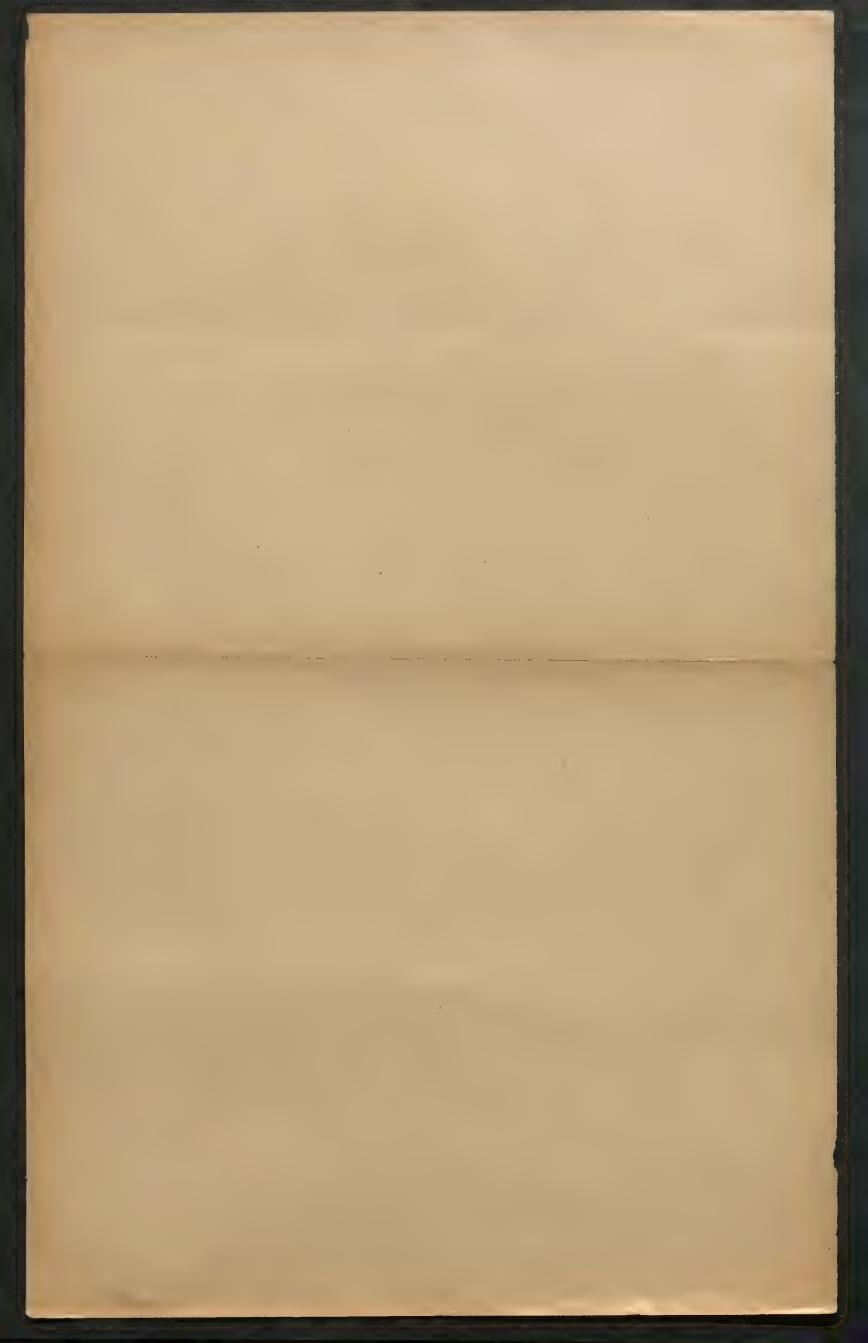
En Anwant with + EA' withter (1+1/-2) = 20 I show in July + 24'n . Lath-y = they us, Smy An f wing dy = = = Any 1+ w 2/ny dy = An 2 4  $\alpha = \frac{n}{2\pi}$ ZA An in mact eman nance + ZiAn connect conna march = c { ZAn to maste max nint = ZAn an nac't a max niar }  $w = \begin{cases} c_n \frac{n\alpha x}{a} & \left( A_n c_n \frac{n\alpha ct}{a} + A_n c_n \frac{n\alpha c't}{a} \right) \\ \frac{2nc}{a} & \frac{3n}{2nc} \end{cases}$   $\pi^2 = \frac{a}{2nc}, \frac{3n}{2nc}, \cdots$ Malow,





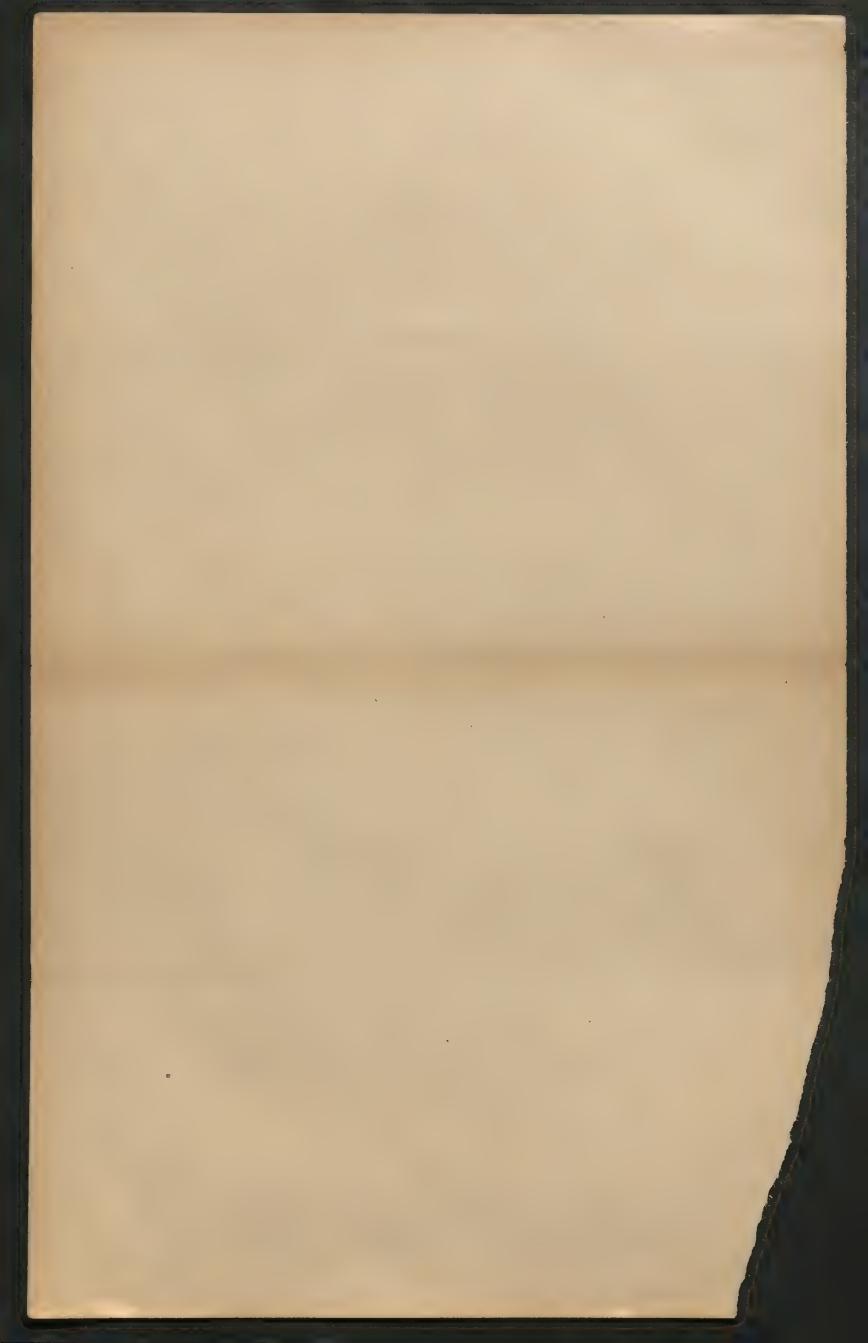
11= A, wastends + Az wasten in + As was try bx +-- + apparting w'= A, and, t an /, (A+X-x) + Az and t an /2 (A+X-x) + ---n= A, W, in a, t + Az Uz wast +-= E An Un want + Cn u'= A, U', mgt + Az let wert + ---= EAn Un want t=0: du = F(x) } O LX < X, 01= qay | 2, < x < d for = A, H, + Az 1/2 + ... 9(x) = A, W, + ALUL + -E? Sun parax + & July for ax = A Jof (Un) And dx + & J (U) John MIMMIL numn





Amidhermy: u= 20+ 2, y+ 22 y2 2- fe(x,t) II) 3/ + + 2 (hux) =0 I) 2/2 = - 1 2/2  $h = f_{\epsilon}(x, t) = k_0 - 2\mu \int_{\alpha_1} dx$  $n) \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} = 0$ of of of the state of of and the one of one Dei = Du der + px 22 dy 2  $h = \frac{\partial (ux)}{\partial y} = h \times \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = const = fc(y,t)$  $= -\frac{1}{m} \mu x \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{2m} \frac{\partial (\mu^2)}{\partial x}$  $u = \int \frac{c_i}{\mu x} dy + f(x, t)$  $\frac{\partial^2 e_i}{\partial y^2} = 0$  $= \frac{1}{\mu x} \int c_i dy + f_i(x,t)$  $\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial g} = f c(x_i t) = c_2$  $M = \frac{1}{\mu x} \int C_{i} dy + \ell_{i}$ e, = czy + c3 / cz, c,= (4) weil , du blat be (y,t) ist und y blishy no est & und (3 blook fe(t) also: · c,= c,y+c3 c2, c3=k(t) u= 1/px { c1 y2 + c3 y} + l, Du = 1 for fory + c3 } The state of the s - n din = - nez = 2h -M Cz dz = p dp Cont-MCzhyx= 12 HANA 1 2 = & const - 2 p & boy x

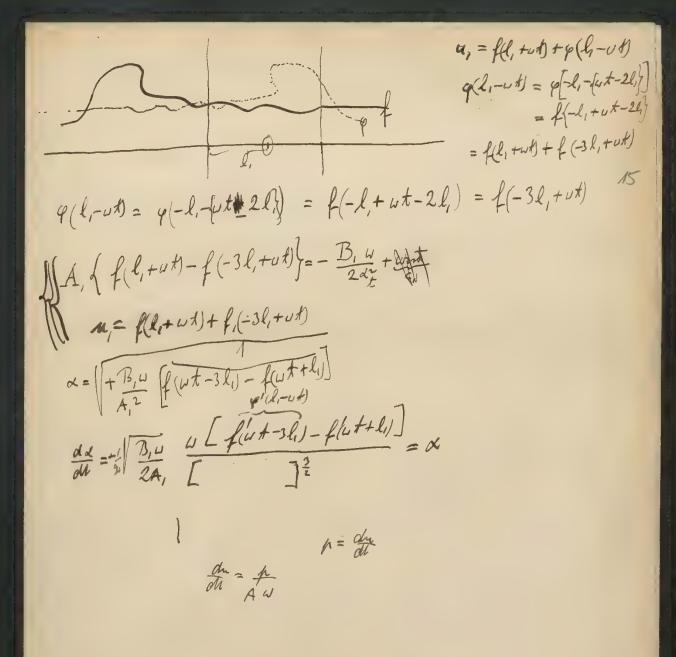
= 2 p 2 format - by x y 17- HAR - lug const!x = - MCz log wrist."x2. p= 12 c2 log c4 c2, c4 = fett) word to find to ; her skyer Am chine sellstrusten did Duy frant coy' + coy + de, - 1 1x 20 = 2(hx) 2n + /x 2x dy - 2x / Cry+ C31 the first of the first of the



$$\frac{d(\omega + 2u_{i})}{dl} = -\frac{13}{2} \frac{m_{i} + m_{i}}{m_{i} + \alpha - \alpha} \frac{1}{\omega + \alpha - \alpha} \frac{d^{2} d^{2} d^{2}$$

$$\frac{dh}{dx} \left| \frac{1}{1-x} \right| = \frac{1}{1-x^{2}} \frac{1}{1-x^{2}}$$

11/1/1 f(l, +w+) + 4(-l,-u)=0 A, { f'(l,+ut) + g(l,-vt)} = - B, d(x) A, & 3 dh = - B = = A, \f(\ell\_1+ut) - \frac{\phi(\ell\_1-ut)}{\psi} \frac{1}{2a^2} + unst f(-l,+ut) - q(-l,-wt) = anst  $= \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \left\{ \frac{d(d + u_1 + m_2)}{dt} + \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \right\}$ f(- k,+ut) = y(-l,-ut) A, {  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ f(l,+ut)+p(l+ut)= F(l2+ut)+\$(l+ut) f'(l,+u1) + f'(-3l,+u1) = P(l+u1)+F(-3l+v1)  $f(l_1+\upsilon l)+f(-3l_1+\upsilon l)=F(l_1+\upsilon l)+F(-3l_2+\upsilon l)+b$  $u_1 = u_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$ d(x+2u) = - D(mother) 2+ co-co = \* (m,+m) A, [f(l,+w1) - f(-3l,+w1)] +c\_- =  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{2} \frac{1}{A_{1}}} \frac{A_{1} \frac{m_{1} + m_{2}}{m_{1} m_{2}}}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2 A_{1}} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} (u + 3 l_{1}) - \int_{0}^{1} (u + 1 l_{1})} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} (u + 1 l_{1})} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} (u + 1 l_{1}) - \int_{0}^{1} (u + 1 l_{1})} + 2 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} (u + 1 l_{1}) - \int_{0}^{1} (u + 1 l_{1})} \frac{1}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{$  $f(\omega t + l_i) = \alpha$   $\int f(\omega t + l_i) dt = \int \alpha$ x = udlf(ut+l)



$$0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{W}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{W}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{W}}$$

$$5N + 75W = '5$$
 $\frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + 70 = 70$ 

$$\frac{d^{2} A_{1}}{d x^{2}} = \frac{\partial c_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial c_{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial c_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial c_{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial c_{1}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial c_{2}}{\partial x^$$

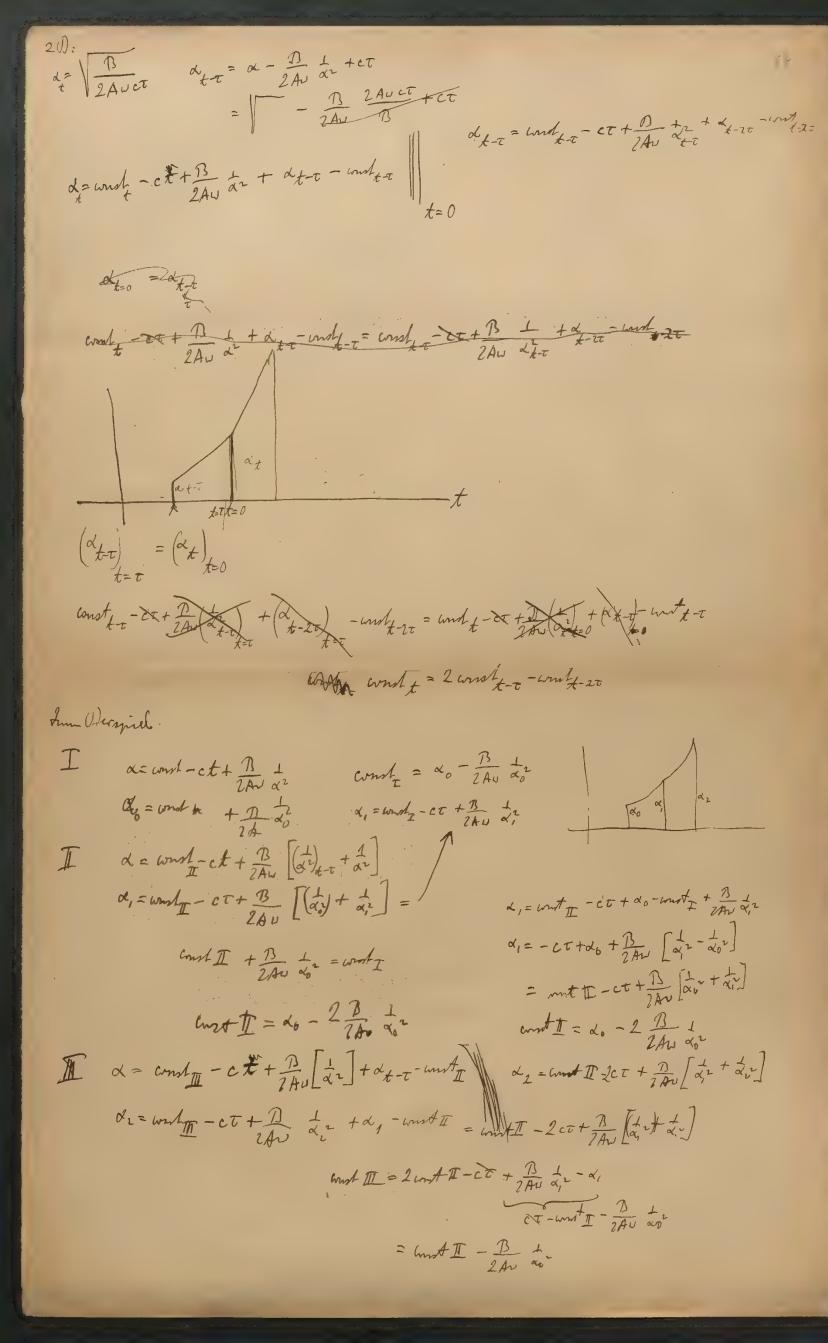
$$\frac{d^{2}(x+u_{1}+u_{2})}{dt} = -\frac{93(m_{1}+m_{2})}{2m_{1}m_{2}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} = -\frac{m_{1}+m_{2}}{m_{1}m_{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{2A_{1}}{B_{1}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} = -\frac{2A_{1}}{B_{1}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{2A_{1}}{B_{1}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} = -\frac{2A_{1}}{B_{1}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{-2A_{1}}{B_{1}} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dx}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx$$

M/M/m



Also folge de Devegning Schröngungsdance:

$$I \qquad \lambda = \operatorname{cond}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \operatorname{ct} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}} \qquad \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} = \lambda_{0} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}$$

$$I \qquad \lambda = \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} - \operatorname{ct} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}} + \lambda_{t-t} - \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} \qquad \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{Z}} = \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{t-t} - \operatorname{ct} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}} - \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} - \operatorname{ct} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}} + \lambda_{t-t} - \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} \qquad \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} = \operatorname{const}_{\mathbb{T}} - \frac{A}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{t-t} - \operatorname{ct} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}} - \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_{t-t} - \operatorname{ct} + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}} - \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta^{2}}$$

Ao.

 $d_t^- d_{t-\overline{t}} = \frac{B}{2Au} d_t^2 - \frac{B}{2Au} d_0^2 - CT$  dange sink du Slok in der Richting der Sondwormely kill c blage!

$$\frac{1}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta_{t}^{2}} < \frac{1}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\Delta_{0}^{2}} + ct. \frac{2A\omega}{B}$$

$$also \ \Delta_{t} > \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\Delta_{0}^{2}} + \frac{2A\omega}{B}ct}}$$

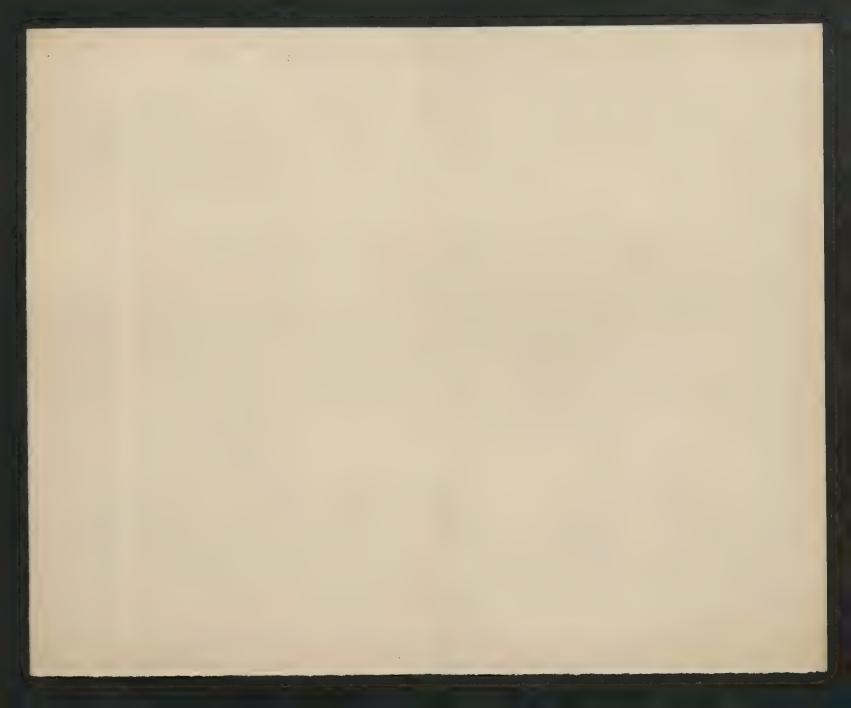
Werm that des of < Virit is kann er sich mikt mohr is dresse Zellhag lange

allgames 
$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\alpha}{\partial t}\right)_{t-\overline{t}} - \frac{D}{AU} \frac{1}{23} \frac{d\alpha}{\partial t}$$

$$v_{t} = v_{t-\overline{t}} - \frac{D}{AU} \frac{1}{23} v_{t}$$

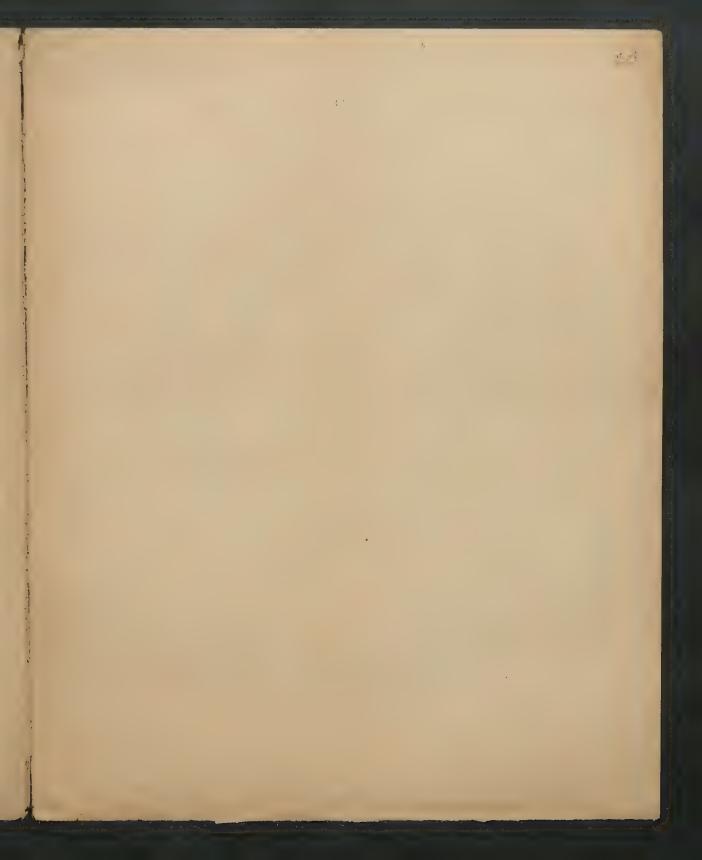
$$v_{t} = \frac{v_{t-\overline{t}}}{1 + \frac{D}{AU} \frac{1}{\alpha 3}}$$

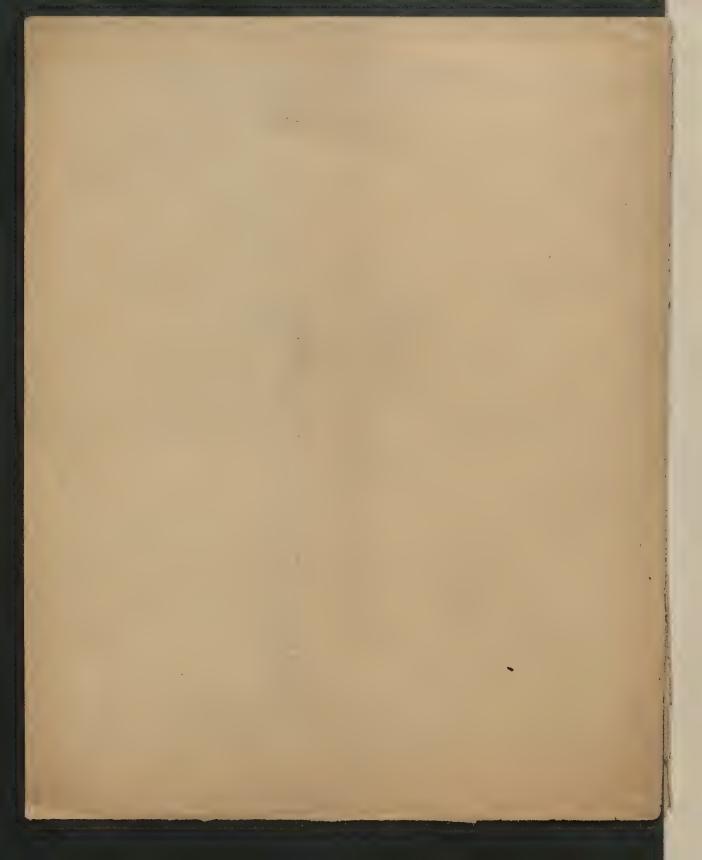
$$V_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$$

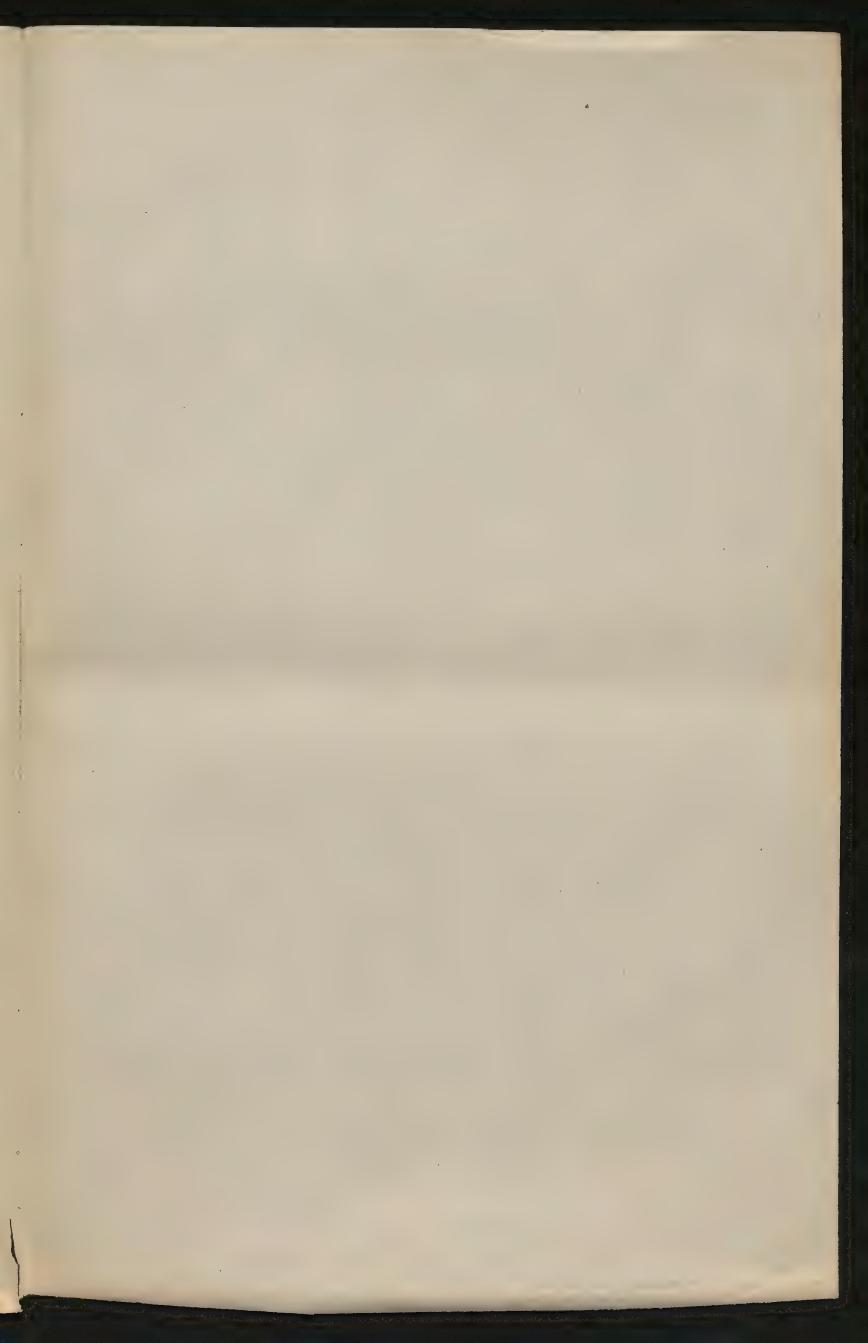


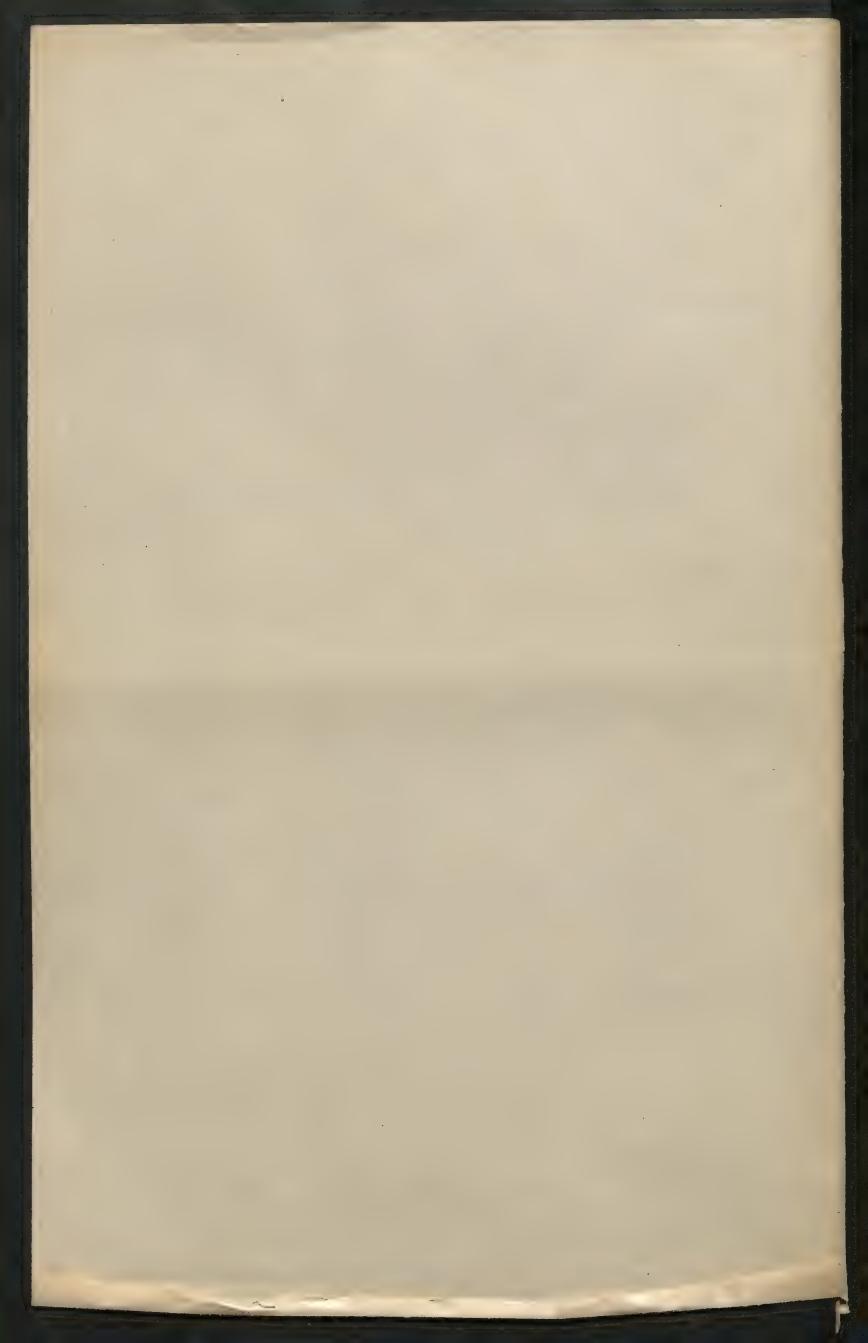
11 /11 ho. 14 115 19 The state of the s 1 11. 2; 17-11. . . · · 25 ... IL I I TI 20 13.5 197 0.3 4.2 40 37.2 46 2 12 05 Y 1 ' ' 2 1 80 13.0 70% 1:4 1. 2 1170 77.6 183 1. 5 1000 138 155.6 m = 276.00 TU R 150 mE= 121,80 -3.5 20 -68 31.2 min = 275.15 40 -12.0 61'7 80 m 1 = 30055 150% - 220 122.0

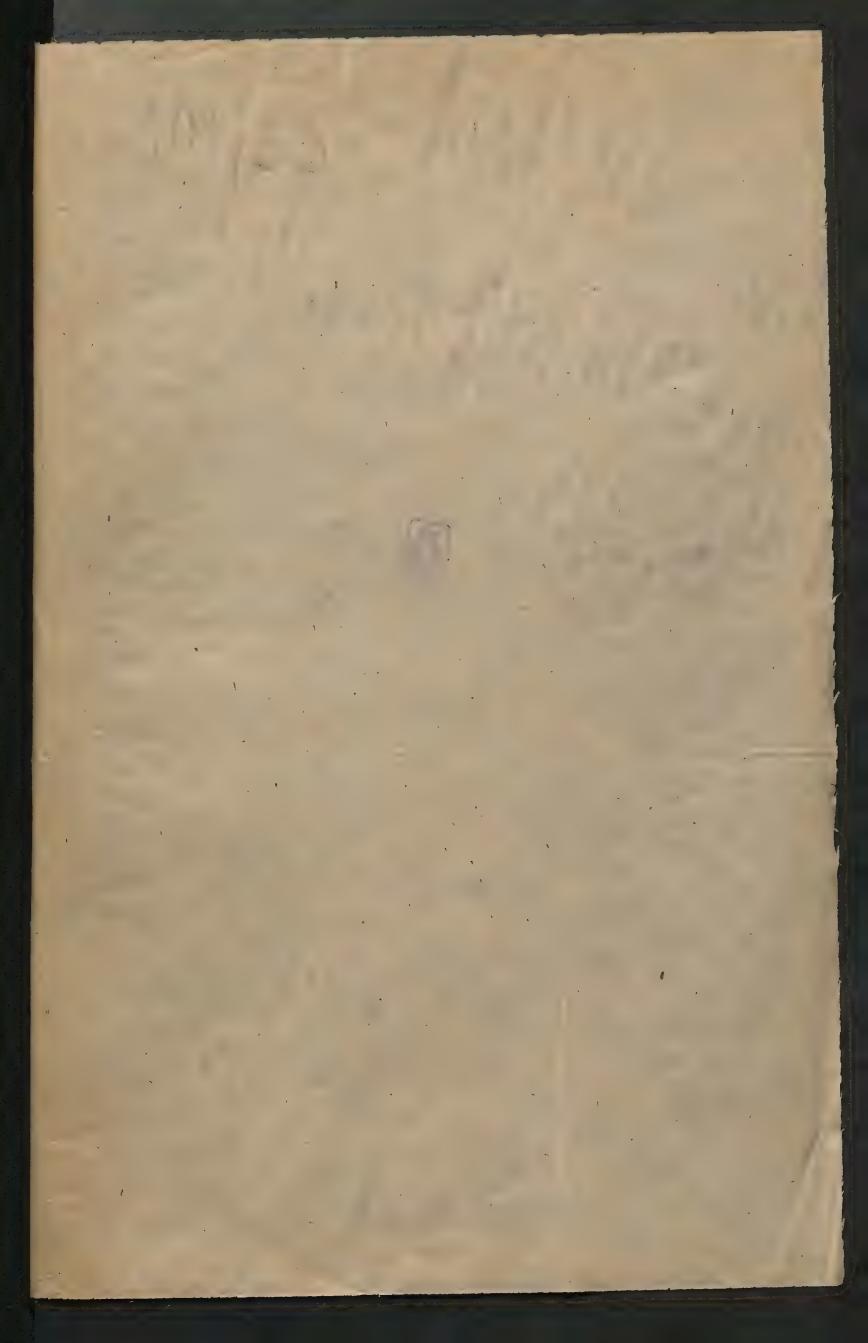
1608 -32.4 88.0 80.4 -50.8 20.4 50 -6.0 12.0

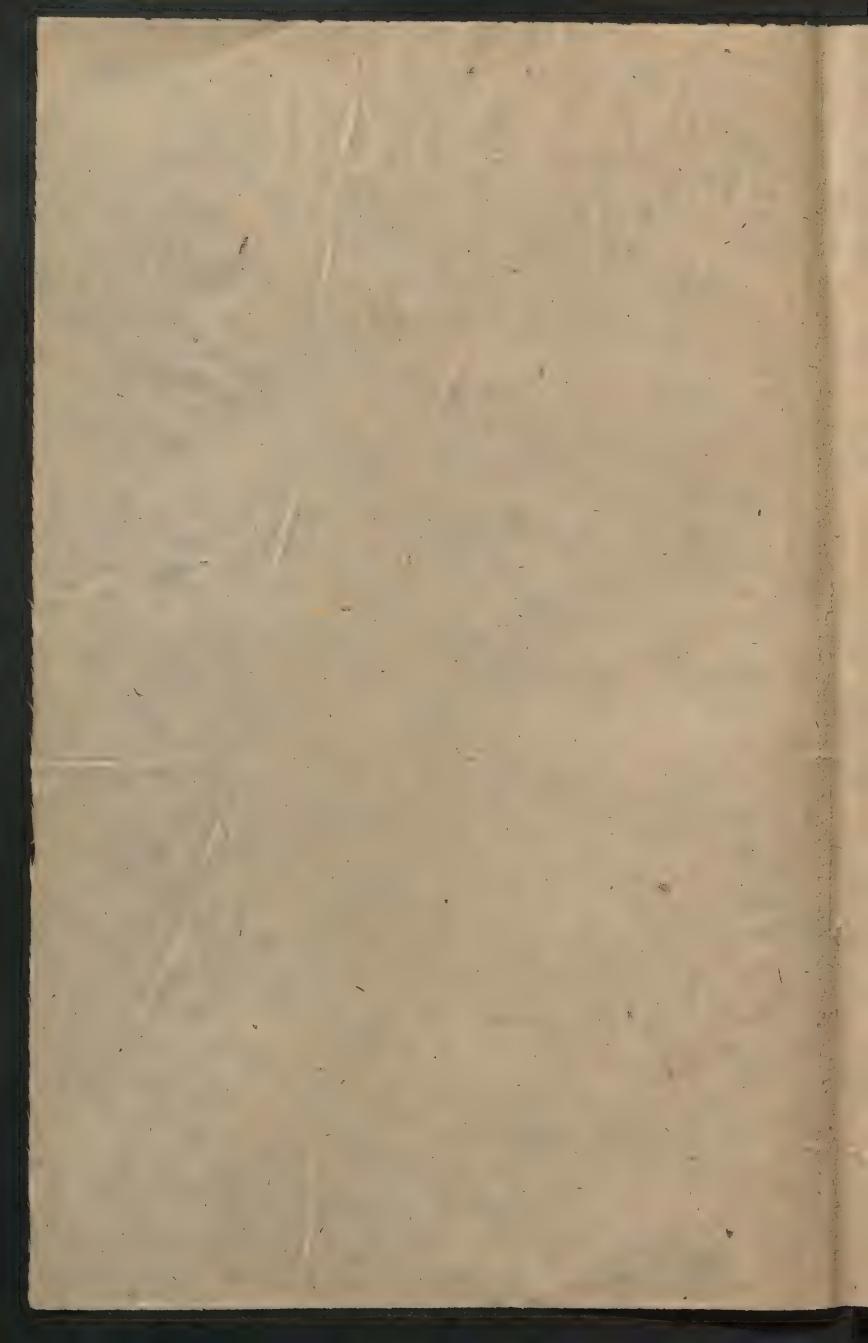


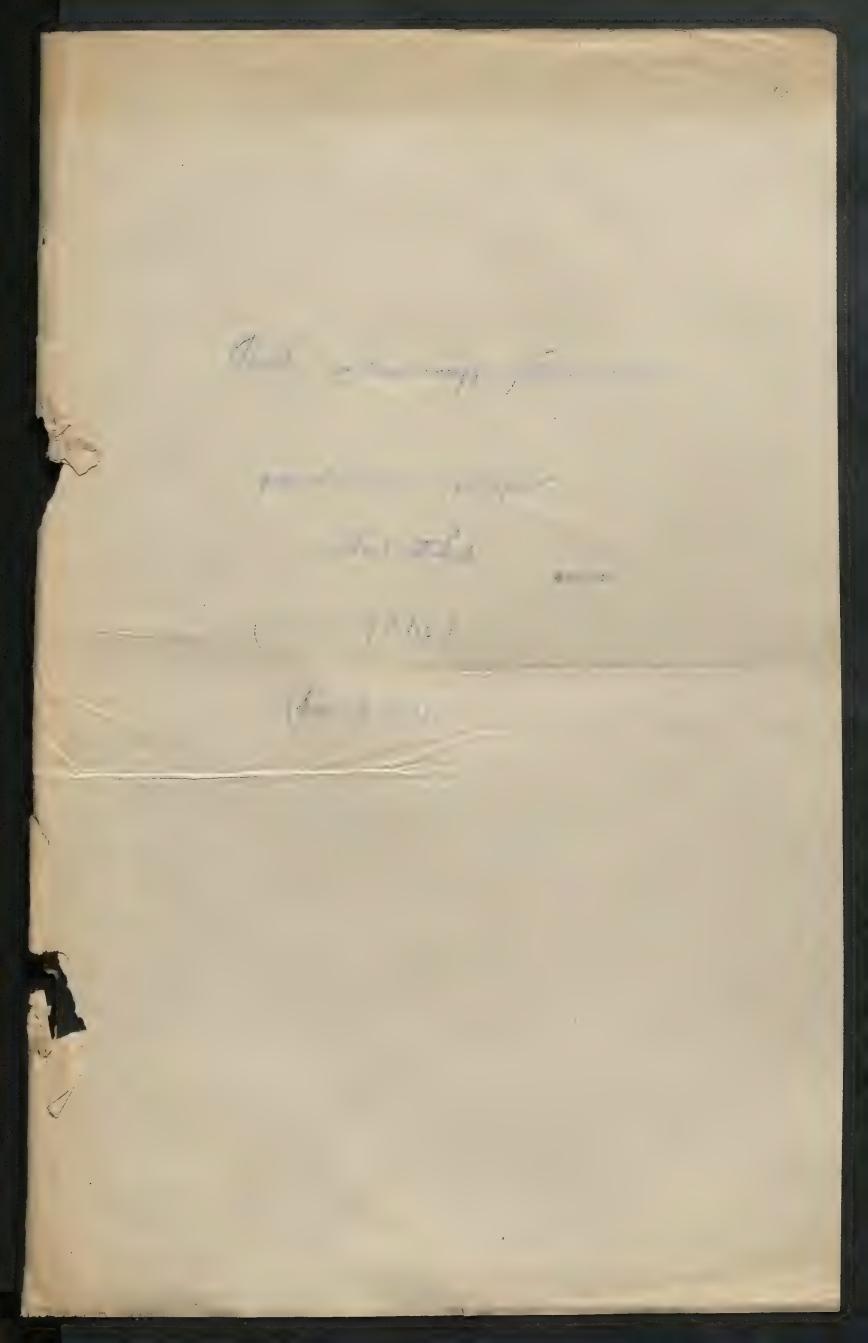


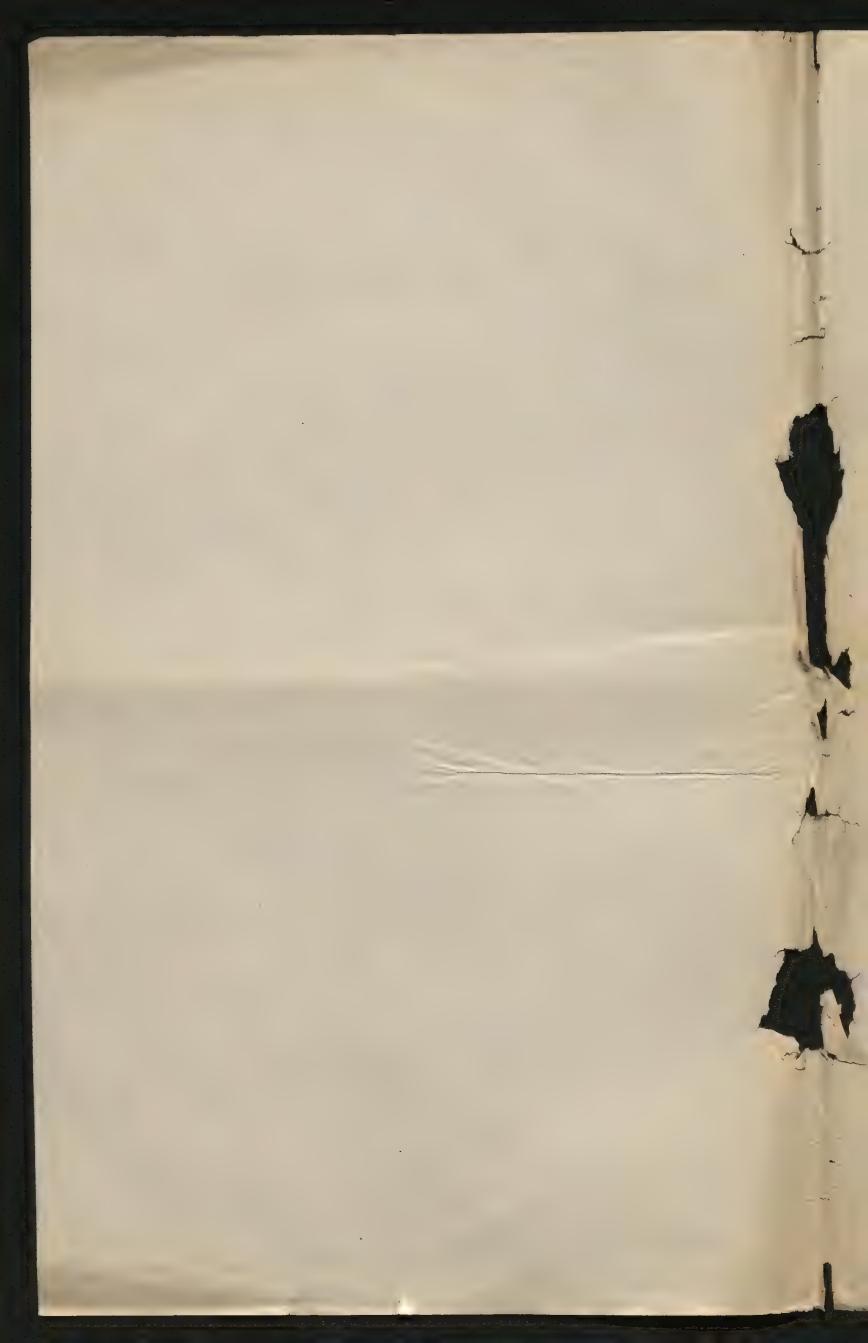












$$\dot{\mathcal{J}}_{k}^{f} = \mathbf{1}_{2k}(2ct)$$

$$y_{K} = 2 \frac{1}{2} J_{2K}^{\prime}$$

$$y_{K} = \int_{0}^{\infty} J_{2K} dt$$

$$\ddot{y}_{R} = \dot{c}^{2} \left( y_{R+1} - 2y_{R} + y_{R-1} \right)$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \stackrel{\text{to}}{\leq} y_k^2$$

$$y_{2+i-2}y_{k}+y_{n-i} = A\int_{0}^{\pi} dt \left(J_{2k+n}-2J_{2k}+J_{2k-2}\right) = 2\int_{0}^{\pi} dt \left(J_{2k+i}-J_{2k-1}\right)$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\pi} dt \left(J_{2k+n}-2J_{2k}+J_{2k-2}\right) = 2\int_{0}^{\pi} dt \left(J_{2k+i}-J_{2k-1}\right)$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\pi} dt \left(J_{2k+n}-2J_{2k}+J_{2k-2}\right) = 2\int_{0}^{\pi} dt \left(J_{2k+i}-J_{2k-1}\right)$$

$$t_{1}$$
,  $t_{2}$ : =  $2(7/3)d$ 

$$-27/3=77$$

$$y_{0}=2\sqrt{7}'=-2\sqrt{7},$$

$$4$$

$$m \ddot{y}_{K} = -2\alpha \left[ (-y_{K} + y_{K+1}) + y_{K} - y_{K-1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\alpha}{4\pi} \frac{y_{K-1}}{y_{K-1}}$$

$$= 2\alpha \left[ (-y_{K+1}) - 2y_{K} + y_{K+1} \right]$$

$$\ddot{y}_{K} = \frac{2\alpha}{m} \left[ (-y_{K+1}) - 2y_{K} + y_{K-1} \right]$$

$$\ddot{y}_{K} = \frac{2\alpha}{m} \left[ (-y_{K+1}) - 2y_{K} + y_{K-1} \right]$$

$$V = \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{2k+2}^{\infty} - J_{2k} \right]^{2k} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{2k+1}^{\infty} dt$$

$$\overline{V} = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{2\kappa + i}^{\infty} \left( J_{2\kappa + i} - J_{2\kappa} \right) dt \right]^{2} = \int_{C^{2}}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left( J_{2\kappa + i} \right)^{2} = \int_{C^{2}}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} J_{2\kappa}^{2} = \int_{C^{2}}^{\infty} J_{2\kappa}^{2} = \int_{C^{2}}^$$

Energes poting, nergy or - k do + k

$$= \frac{\alpha}{c^{2}} \left[ \sum_{-2k-1}^{2} + \sum_{-2k+1}^{2} + \cdots + \sum_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i}^{2} + \cdots + \sum_{i}^{2} +$$

Energia kinet nerge ad - k do + k

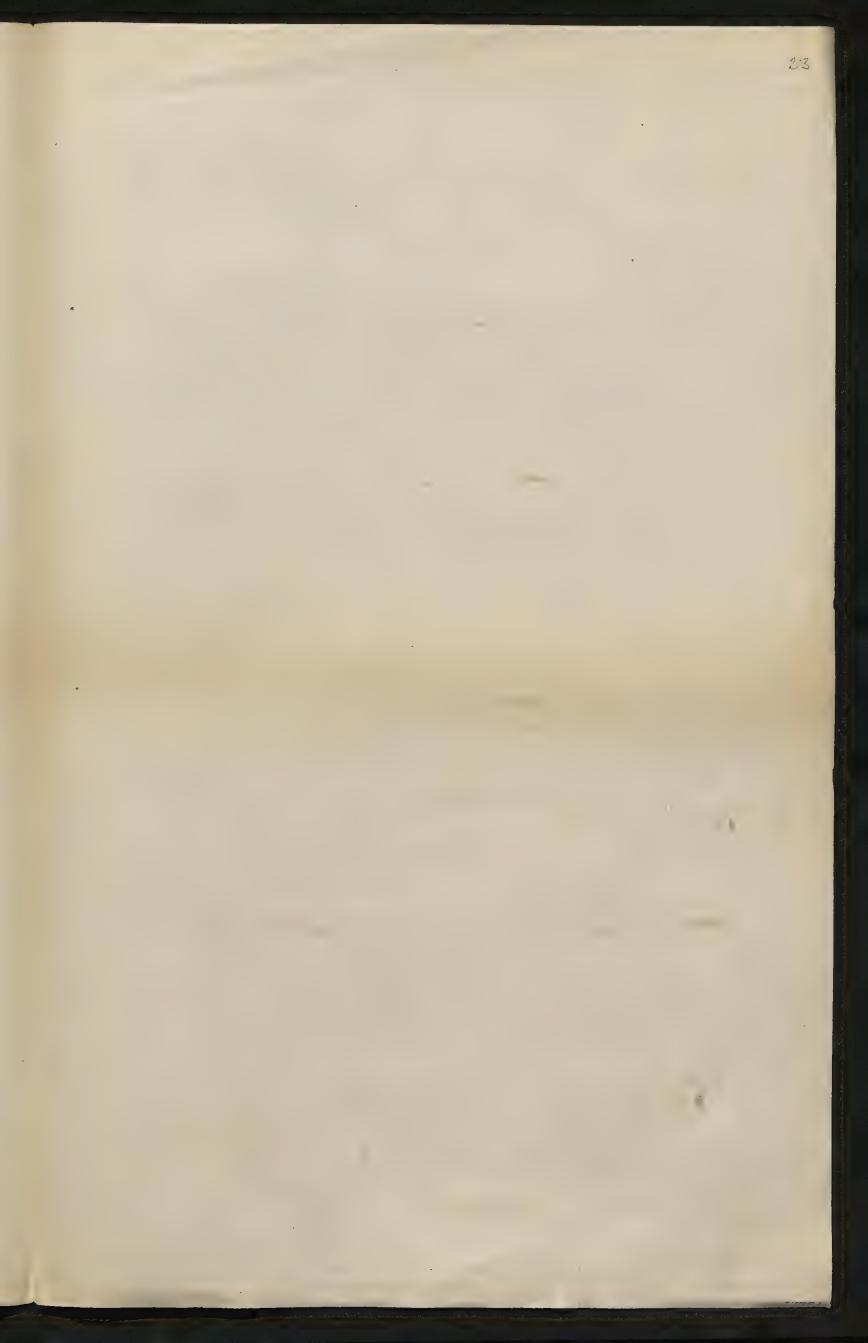
$$T_{-k}^{k} = \frac{m}{2} \left[ J_{2k}^{2} + \cdots + J_{2k}^{2} \right]$$

zoten solkonto enegra nerge ad-k do +k

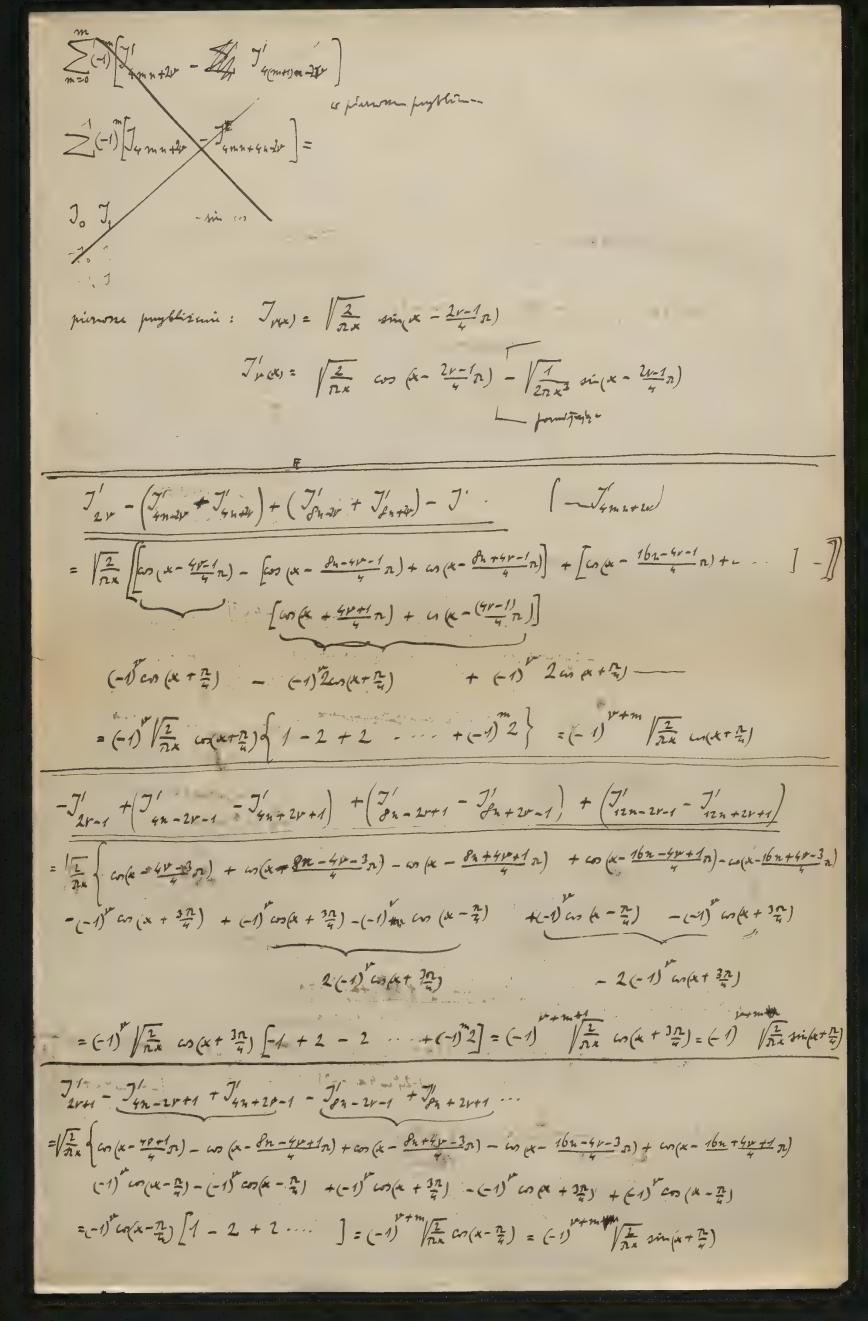
$$E_{-\kappa}^{k} = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{V = -2\kappa - i}^{2\kappa + i} J_{\mu}^{2} = \frac{m}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\kappa} J_{\mu}^{2\kappa + i} \int_{0}^{2\kappa + i} J_{\mu}^{2\kappa + i} J_{\mu}^{2\kappa + i} \int_{0}^{2\kappa + i} J_{\mu}^{2\kappa + i} J$$

$$\left[ \int_{r}^{2} (2r) \right]^{2} = \frac{1}{n} / \int_{2r} (2x 2N) d\theta$$

Noksymehre surany 5 2E = 2 2mc Jakor Jakts (2el) He mely 4 (let): # Jikn Jikn + 2 4k+3 He bartie dirych 2  $+ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi 2}} \sin(2 - \frac{4k+3}{4}n) \cos(2 - \frac{2k+3}{4}n) \cos(2 - \frac{2k+3}{$  $=\frac{1}{n2}\sin\left(2z-\frac{3n}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{nz}\cos 2z$ cise many by makey wateria fibrother gene certine vector poles johnes veleno:  $\frac{1}{n}\int \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2z \, da = \frac{1}{n^2} \left[ \frac{1}{kn + \varphi} - \frac{1}{kn + \mathbf{2} - \varphi} \right] \cos \varphi \, d\varphi$  2 = kn $= \frac{1}{k^{2}n^{4}} \int_{0}^{\infty} (n-2\phi) \exp d\phi$   $= \frac{1}{k^{2}n^{4}} (n-\frac{n}{2}+1) = \frac{1}{k^{2}n^{4}} \frac{n^{2}}{k^{2}n^{4}}$  $\int \varphi \, \omega \eta \, d\eta = + \sin \varphi, \, \varphi = \int \sin \varphi \, d\eta$   $= \omega \eta + \varphi \sin \varphi, \, \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$   $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = -\frac{2mc}{ck^{2}} \approx \frac{d}{dt}$ 



11x y 2 = x 2 \$ x + x 3 + x 5 ... -= y(co2x+ix2x) [1-y2co4x - iy2si4x][1-y2co4x+iy2x2x] = y colx (1-y costx)-y3 x2x x4x + i [yx2x (1-y costx) + y3x 4x cos2x] (1-4 con 4x)2+44 xi24x £ y ni 2 hx = y sin 2 x (₹ + y 3 (sin 4 x ca 2 x - ca 4 x x 2 x)
1=1,3,5... 1-2 4 - 60 4x + 4 4 = y (1+y2) sin2x 1-2y-cos4x+y4 co 200 1-2 siz = y (1+14 sin2x  $(1-y^2)^2 + 4y^2 \sin^2 2x$ Attend 13 4.  $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^4 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} + 2\sin^2 x + (\cos^2 x)$   $= \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ 1+372-242057x-64400 4x +447346  $\sum_{i,j=1}^{\infty} n \sin^2 2n x = 0$  divey:  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{4y^2 - 2y^2 - 4y^6}{13}$ y sin 20x +3y 3 sin 6x + 5y 5 26-10x +... =  $\sin^2 x \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{3} + \frac$ = sint x 1+392+292m4x-397-292m4x-y6 = sin 2x. 4+ 343 1 (+24 204x - 345-245 co4x - 47 (1-242m4x 794)" 12x (1+992+69204x-1594-109264x+736-54+343+24365-24564x
-345-24564x
-345
[-4464x+445] िनिट् 4-1 = -12 -4 an 4 x - W = -16 + 8 sin 2 x 2x = -16 + 8 sin 2 x 2x



 $J_{2\nu-2} - J_{2\nu+2} - J_{4n-2\nu-2} + J_{4n-2\nu+2} + J_{4n+2\nu-2} - J_{4n+2\nu+2} - J_{gn-2\nu--}$   $(-1) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) + \frac{4n}{2} \left( x \right) \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) \right] + \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) + \frac{4n}{2} \left( x \right) \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( x + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( x + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n} \left( x + \frac{1}{n}$ 

 $(-1)^{V+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{nx}} e^{n(x+\frac{n}{4})} \vec{y}_{0}^{2} \beta (-1)^{v+\frac{1}{nx}} 32m \mathcal{Z} v^{2} = (-1)^{m} \frac{32m v^{3}}{3nx^{2}} \vec{y}_{0}^{2} \beta . 2c \alpha$ 

 $J_{2r-2} - J_{2r+2} = (-1)^{\frac{2}{n}} \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \int_{$ 

 $\sin \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n-2v+2)^{2}}{2x} \right] - x \cdot \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n-2v-2)^{2}}{2x} \right] + x \cdot \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v-2)^{2}}{2x} \right] - x \cdot \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v+2)^{2}}{2x} \right] \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n-2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \sin \left( \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right) \\
= \cos \left[ x + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \cos \left[ x + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right] \cos \left[ x + \frac{(4n+2v)^{2}}{2x} \right]$ 

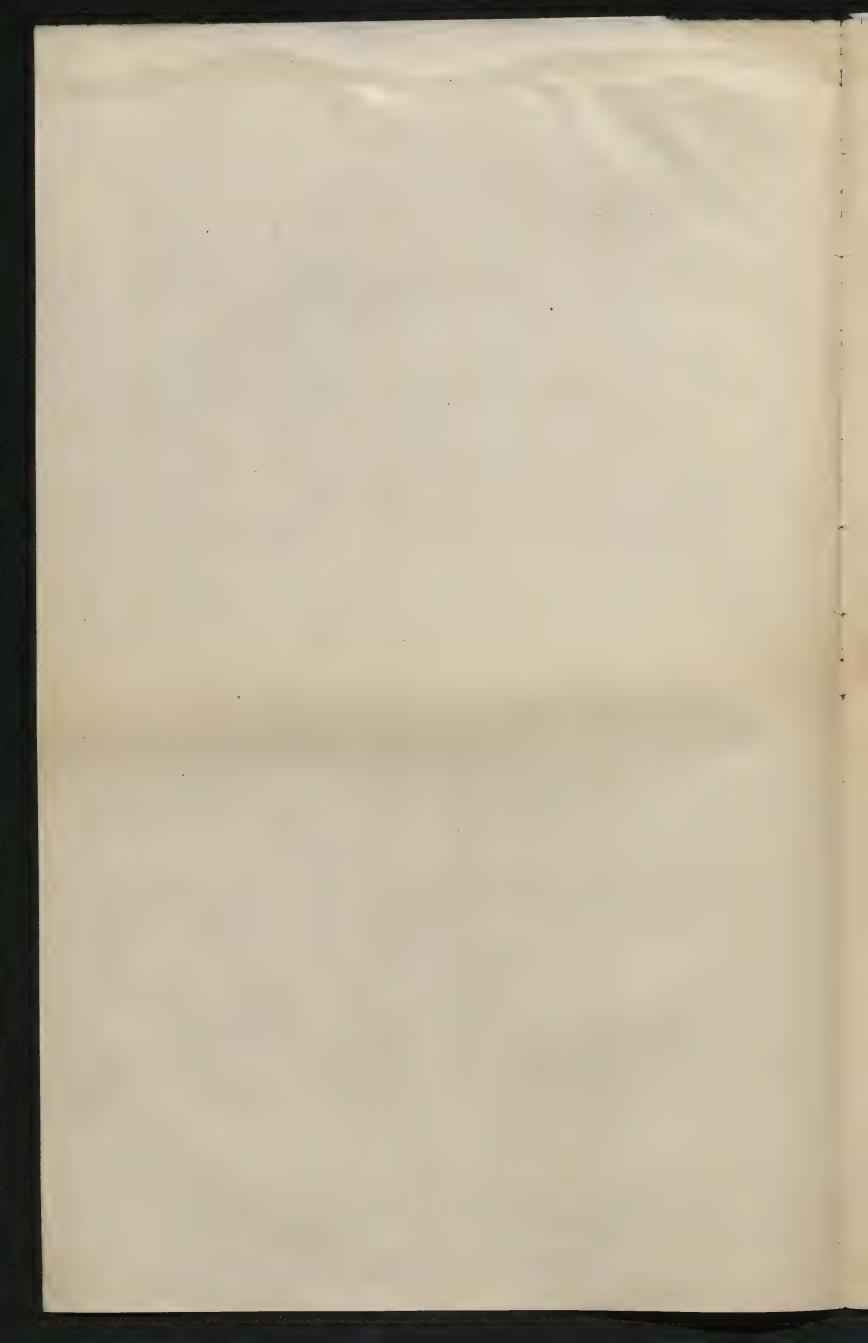
 $\frac{4n \left( \cos \left( (x + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right)}{\cos \left( (x + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} \right)} = \frac{4n^{2}}{n^{2}} \sin \left( (x + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} \right)}{2n^{2}} = \frac{4n^{2}}{n^{2}} \sin \left( (x + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n}{n} \right)}{2n^{2}} = \frac{4n^{2}}{n^{2}} \sin \left( (x + \frac{n}{n} \right)}{2n^{2}} = \frac{4n^{2}}{n^{2}} \sin \left( (x + \frac{n}{n} + \frac{n$ 

 $\frac{J'}{4mn-\nu+1} + \frac{J'}{4mn-\nu-2} = \frac{2}{3x} \left[ \frac{2(4mn-\nu)}{4mn-\nu} \frac{J'}{4mn-\nu} \right]$   $= -\frac{2}{3x} \left[ \frac{8mn}{4mn-\nu} \frac{J'_{4mn-\nu}}{2(4mn-\nu)} - \frac{J'_{4mn-\nu}}{2(4mn-\nu)} \frac{J'_{4mn-\nu}}{2(4mn-\nu)} \right]$   $= \frac{2}{3x} \left[ \frac{8mn}{4mn-\nu} \frac{J'_{4mn-\nu}}{2(4mn-\nu)} - \frac{J'_{4mn-\nu}}{2(4mn-\nu)} \right]$ 

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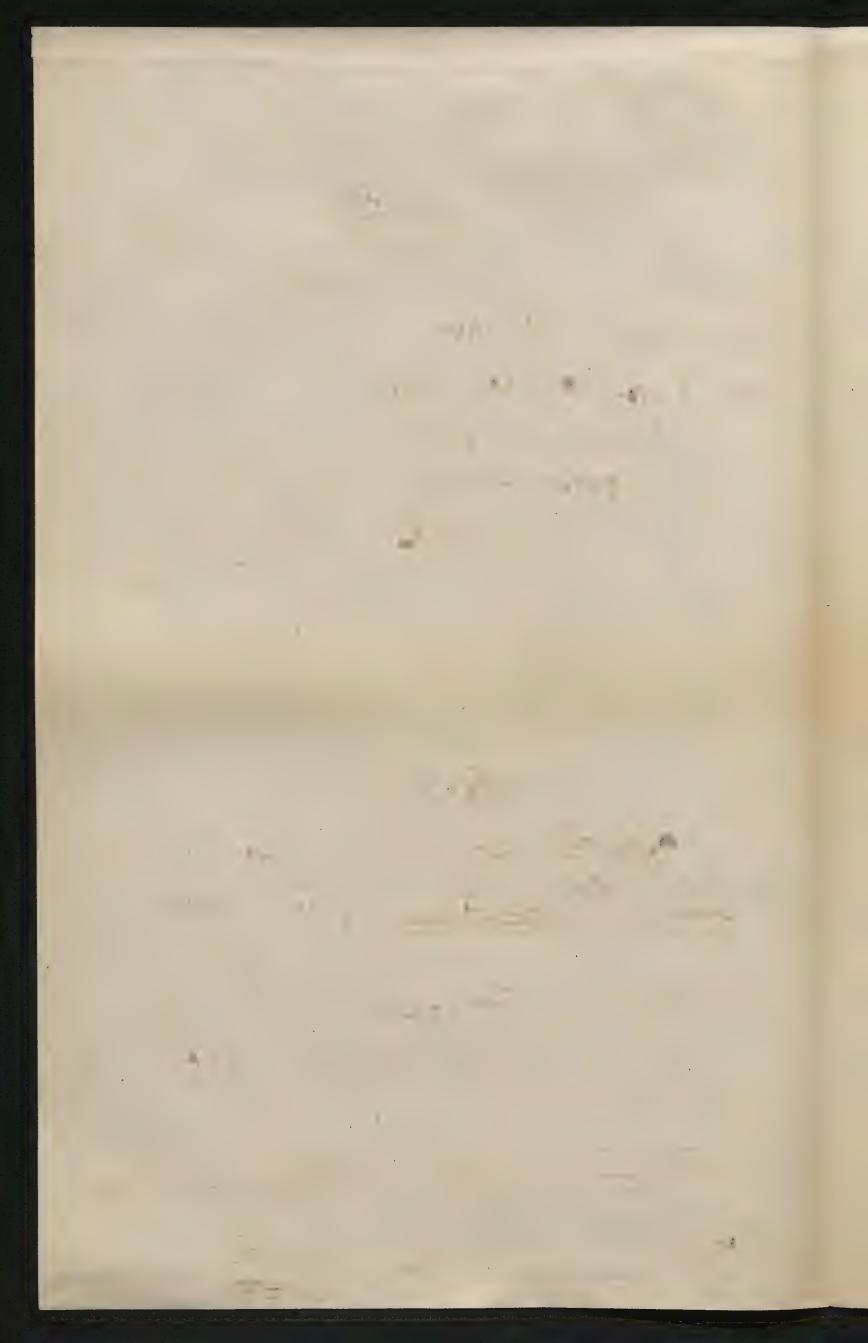
10 = Jo Jo + (4, +4-1) -7 + (42 + 4-1) -2 + (43+ 4-3) -3 + --( - (y 1 + y - 1) \frac{7}{24-7} - (y 2 + y - 2) \frac{7}{24-2} \frac{7}{24-3}  $-2y_{0}J_{2}y_{0}$   $-(y_{1}+y_{1}-1)J_{2}y_{1}y_{1}-(y_{1})J_{2}y_{1}y_{2}-(y_{1})J_{2}y_{1}y_{2}$   $+(y_{1}+y_{2}-1)J_{2}y_{1}y_{2}+(y_{2}+y_{2}-1)J_{2}y_{2}-y_{2}$   $+2y_{0}J_{2}y_{1}$   $+(y_{1}+y_{2}-1)J_{2}y_{2}+(y_{2}+y_{2}-1)J_{2}+(y_{3}+y_{2}-1)J_{3}+\cdots$   $+(y_{n-2}+y_{n}-y_{n}+y_{2})J_{n-2}+(y_{n}+y_{n}-y_{2}-y_{2}-y_{2}-y_{2})J_{n-2}+(y_{n}+y_{n}-y_{2}$  $+(y_{n-2}+y_{-n+4})J_{n-3}+(y_{n-1}+y_{-n+3})J_{n-2}+(y_{n+2}+y_{n+2})J_{n-1}+(-y_{n-1}+y_{-n+1})J_{n}$  $-2y_{-1}J_{2n}$   $-2y_{-1}J_{2n}$   $-(y_0+y_{-2})J_{2n-1} - (y_1+y_{-3})J_{2n-2} - (y_2+y_{-4})J_{2n-3}$   $-2y_{-1}J_{2n}$   $-(y_0+y_{-2})J_{2n+1} - (y_0+y_{-2})J_{2n+2}$  $-(y_{n-4} + y_{-n+2}) J_{n+3} - (y_{n-3} + y_{-n+1}) J_{n+2} - (y_{n-2} + y_{n+1}) J_{n+1}$  $- ( ) J_{3n-3} - ( ) J_{3n-2} - ( ) J_{3n-1} - ($ + 2y, Jan + (1) Jan+, + (1) Jan+2 + (1) + (yn-2+y-124) J34+3 + (yn-1+J-4+3) J32+2+ (x+y-4+2) J32+1 L ya-yo = yo [- J. + J, - Jzn-1 + 2Jzn - Jzn+1, + Jyn+1, - 2 Jyn+1, - J6n-1 + 2 76n-1 + 2 76n-1 - - ] + y, [ Jo - J, - Jen-2 + Jen-1 + Jen+1 - Jen+2 - Jen-1 + 2 Jen - Jen+1 - Jen+ - Jen+ - Jen+1 -+y-1 [-4+ Ja + Jen-1 - 2 Jen + Jen+1 + Jen-2 - Jen+1 + Jen+2] + Jen-1 - 2 Jen + Jen-2 - -



+ /2 [ Ja - Ja | - Jenz + Jenz - Jenz - Jenz - Jenz - Jenz + Jenz - Jenz +y-2 L-J2+J3 + J24-2+J24-1 - J24+1 + J24+2 | + J44-3- J44-2 - J44+2 | + J44+3 | + J64-2- J64-1 + 43 [ J2 - J3 - J24-4 + J24-3 + J24+3 - J24+4 | + J44-3 + J44-2 + J44+2 - J44+3 | - J64-4 + J64-3 +y-3[-J3+J4 + J2n-3-J2n-2-J2n+2+ Jin+3 + J4n-4-J4n-3-J4n+3+ J4n+4] wreshi indrkog pologine i uzymi varno J.-. Jen = 2 %  $= y_{0} \left[ J'_{1} + J'_{4n-1} - J'_{4n+1} - J'_{9n+1} + J'_{12n-1} - J'_{12n+1} \right]$   $+ y_{1} \left[ -J'_{1} + J'_{4n-3} - J'_{4n+3} + J'_{9n-1} - J'_{9n+1} + J'_{12n-3} - J'_{12n+3} \right]$   $+ y_{1} \left[ -J'_{1} + J'_{4n-3} - J'_{4n+3} + J'_{9n-1} - J'_{9n+1} + J'_{12n-3} - J'_{12n+3} \right]$   $+ y_{2} \left[ -J'_{3} - J'_{4n-1} + J'_{4n+1} - J'_{8n-3} + J'_{9n+3} - J'_{12n-1} + J'_{12n+1} \right]$   $+ y_{2} \left[ -J'_{3} + J'_{3n-1} + J'_{3n-1} - J'_{3n-2} + J'_$  $\frac{y-j_0}{2} = y_0 \left[ J_1' + J_{4n-1} - J_{4n+1}' - J_{pn-1}' + J_{pn+1}' + J_{12n-1}' - J_{12n+1}' \right]$ ty2 [-] + ]4n-5 - ]4n+5 + ]pn-3 - Jpn+3 + +y-2 [ ]' - ]' + ]' + ]' - ]' - + ]' - -+ y3 [- J's + J'4n-7 - J'4n+7 + J'A-5 - J'A+5 + ý. (y,-yo) = yo [J' - 2 J' + 2 J' - 2 J' - - ][J' + J' - - J' + nr injunger of rosu:  $y_k^2 = \overline{y_0^2} (1+p_k)$  $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[ \frac{J_1' - 2J_{4n}'' + 2J_{9n}'' - 2J_{12n}'' - J_{12n}'' - J_{12n}'' + 2J_{2n}' - 2J_{12n}'' - J_{12n}'' - J_{2n}'' + 2J_{2n}' - 2J_{2n}'' - 2J_{2n}'' + 2J_{2n}'' - 2J_{$ +2[J2 - J4n-2 + J4n+2 - Jon-2 + Jon+2-][J2-J4n-2 + Jon+2+ Jon+2+

J4-J4-4-J4+++ Jpr-4+ Jpr+4 ] J'\_6 - J'\_4n-6 - J'\_4n+6 + J'\_6n-6 + J'\_6n+6 -oile putty stouchard don mil Hyla, on be disis, more to my The works so ithety nu 2

# (m) + (2) 2 + (2) 2 - = I(m)  $m \int \mathcal{F}(x,m) dx = \frac{x}{m} - \frac{2x^2}{m} + \frac{5x^3}{m} \dots$  $\int_{x}^{4x} \int_{x}^{2} y_{1} dx = x - x^{2} + x^{3} - \dots = \frac{x - x}{1 - x}$ = 12/2 - shir - 1/2 + 26/2 - (m²+1m) x + (n²+1m) x m+1 = 1-12 mont 2 m 2 m + (1) x = (1+x) Sm + (1) m x = x 2 (Sh)  $(-1)^{m+1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \sqrt{x_n} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{k} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sqrt{k} = 1.$  $\frac{25}{2x} = \frac{1 + (-1)(m+1)x}{1+x} = \frac{x+(-1)^{2}}{(1+x)^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} + (-1)(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$  $\frac{\delta f}{\delta x^{2}} = \frac{(-1)^{2} m(m+1) x}{1+x} - 2 \frac{1+(-1)^{2} (m+1) x}{(1+x)^{2}} + 2 \frac{x+(-1)^{2} m+1}{(1+x)^{3}} = -\frac{1}{4} + (-1) \left[ \frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right]$  $\frac{m^2+m}{2} = \frac{1(m+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}$ 1-2+3 --- (-1) m= (-1) [m+1 + m] The



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- 19 -

$$(15,0) = x=2$$

$$1 = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu!}{\lambda!} \int_{\nu+\lambda} = \nu! \left[ \int_{\nu/0}^{\tau} + \int_{\nu+1/0}^{\tau} + \int_{\nu+3/1}^{\tau} \int_{\nu-1/0}^{\tau} \right]$$

$$4 + 3^{2} y^{3} = 6x + 5^{2} y^{3} = 10x + - - = 2$$

$$= 4 \sin 2 x \left\{ 4 + 9 y^{2} + 6 y^{2} \cos 4 x - 15 y^{5} - 10 y^{5} \cos 4 x - 7 y^{7} + 8 y^{2} (6 y^{2} + 8 y^{2})^{2} + 8 y^{2} (6 y^{3} + 3 y^{5} + 2 y^{5} \cos 4 x - 3 y^{7} - 2 y^{7} \cos 4 x - y^{9} - 4 y^{5} + 3 y^{7} + 2 y^{7} \cos 4 x - 3 y^{7} - 2 y^{7} \cos 4 x - y^{9} \right\}$$

$$= 4 \sin 2 x \left\{ 4 + 9 y^{2} + 6 y^{2} \cos 4 x - 15 y^{5} - 10 y^{5} \sin 4 x - 7 y^{7} + 8 y^{6} (6 y^{5} + 8 y^{5})^{2} + 8 y^{6} (6 y^{5} + 8 y^{5})^{2} + 2 y^{5} \cos 4 x - 3 y^{7} - 2 y^{7} \cos 4 x - y^{9} \right\}$$

$$= - \left\{ 4 + 3 y^{7} + 2 y^{7} \cos 4 x - 3 y^{9} - 2 y^{9} \cos 4 x - y^{9} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ 4 - 2 y^{2} \cos 4 x + 2 y^{3} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ 4 - 2 y^{2} \cos 4 x - 3 y^{9} - 2 y^{9} \cos 4 x - y^{9} \right\}$$

$$2i2x+3^{3}x6x+5^{3}x70x-2=4ix2x\left\{\frac{1+2x}{1+2x}+18 cn4x-75-50 cn4x-49}{16 sin^{4}2x}\right\}$$

$$-(-12-4 cn4x) 2 (-4 cn4x+4) + 2 [-12x+18 cn4x-7] - [5+24+14 cn54x-27-18 cn5x-17]$$

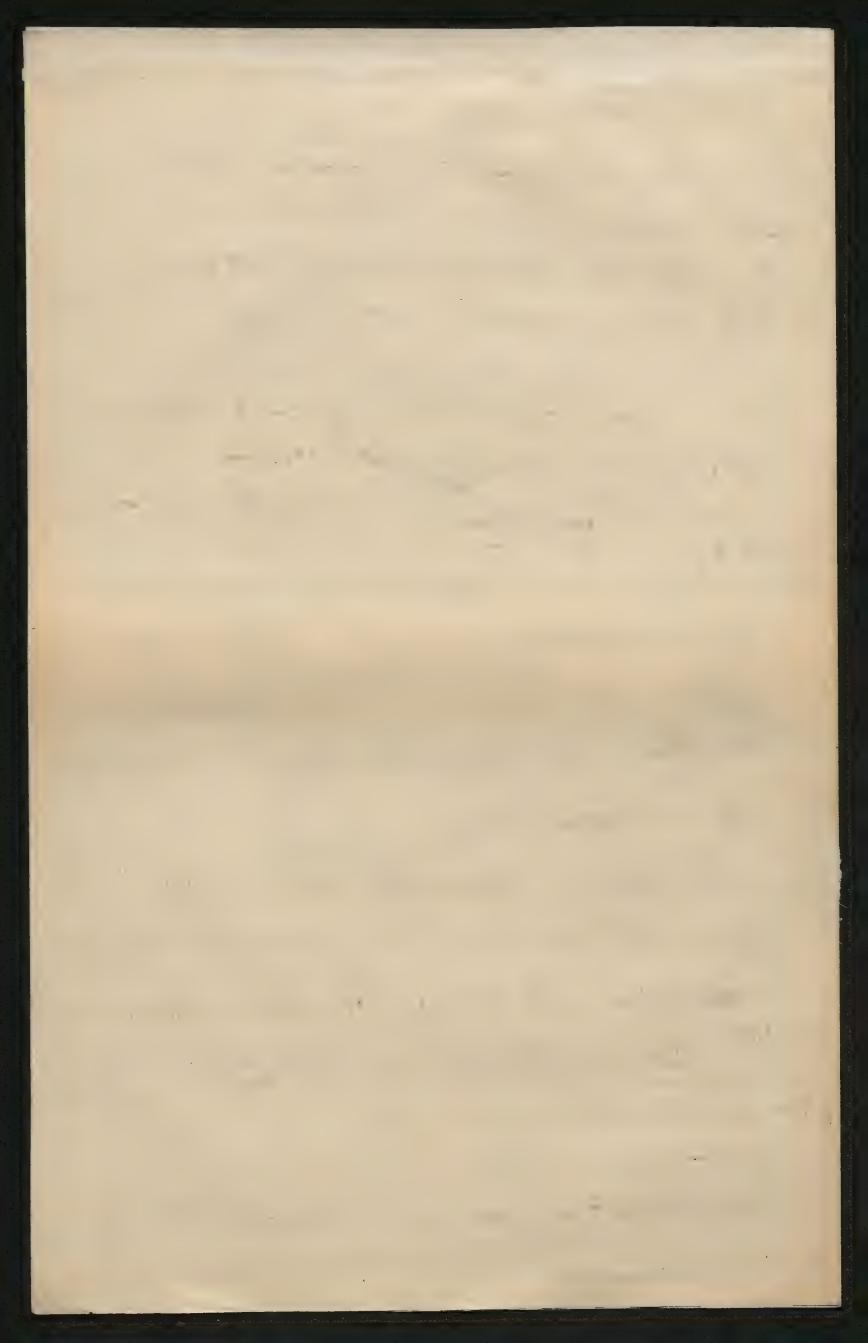
$$+8 [ cn4x [3+15+10 cn5x-21-14 cn5x-9] - [5+24+14 cn54x-27-18 cn5x-17]$$

$$-28 (4 sin^{6}2x)$$

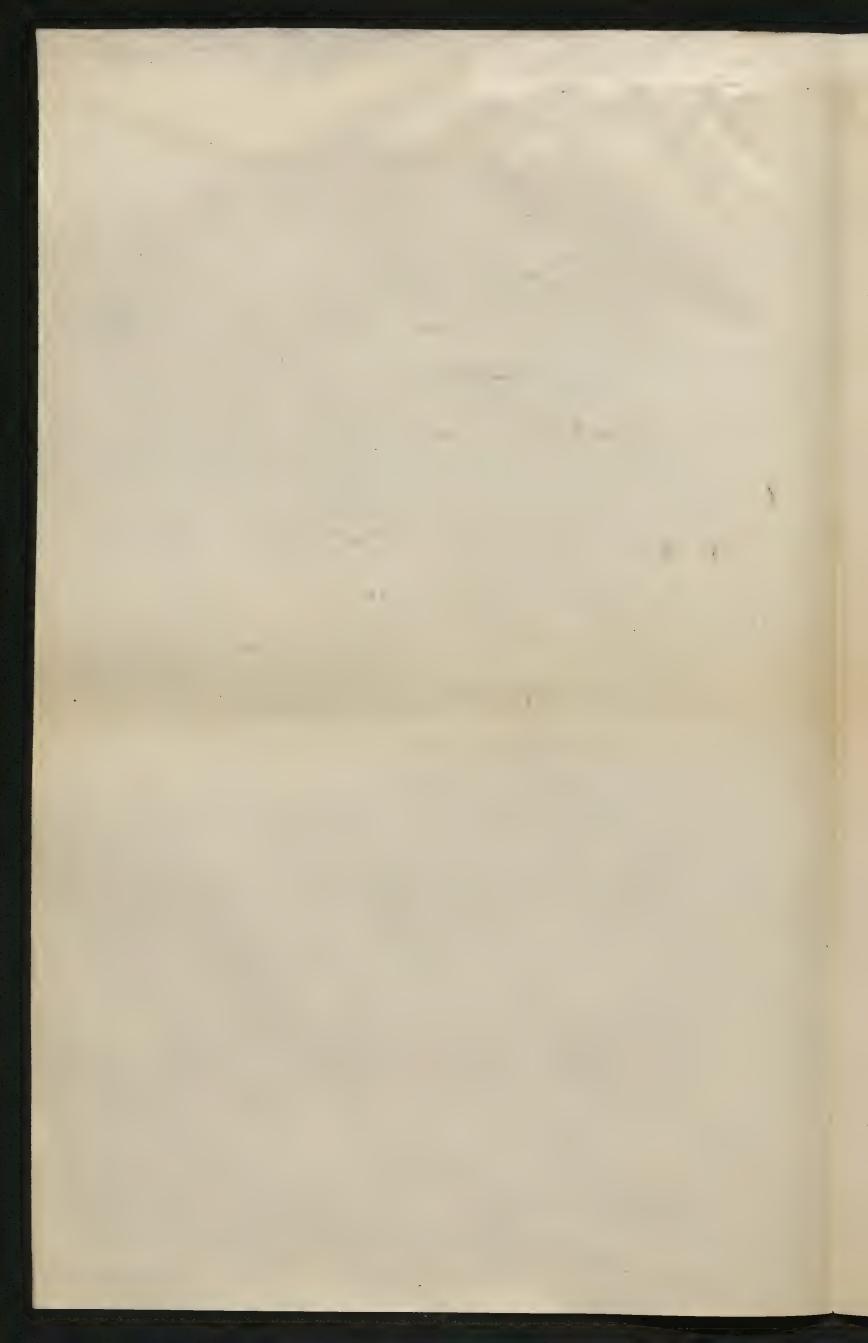
$$= sin^{2}2x \left\{-\frac{96}{12}-32 cn54x + \frac{2}{16 sin^{2}2x} + \frac{2}{16 sin^{2}2x}\right\} + \frac{cn5x}{2} \left\{\frac{1}{12}-4 cn5x\right\} + \frac{cn5x}{2} \left[\frac{1}{12}-4 cn5x\right]$$

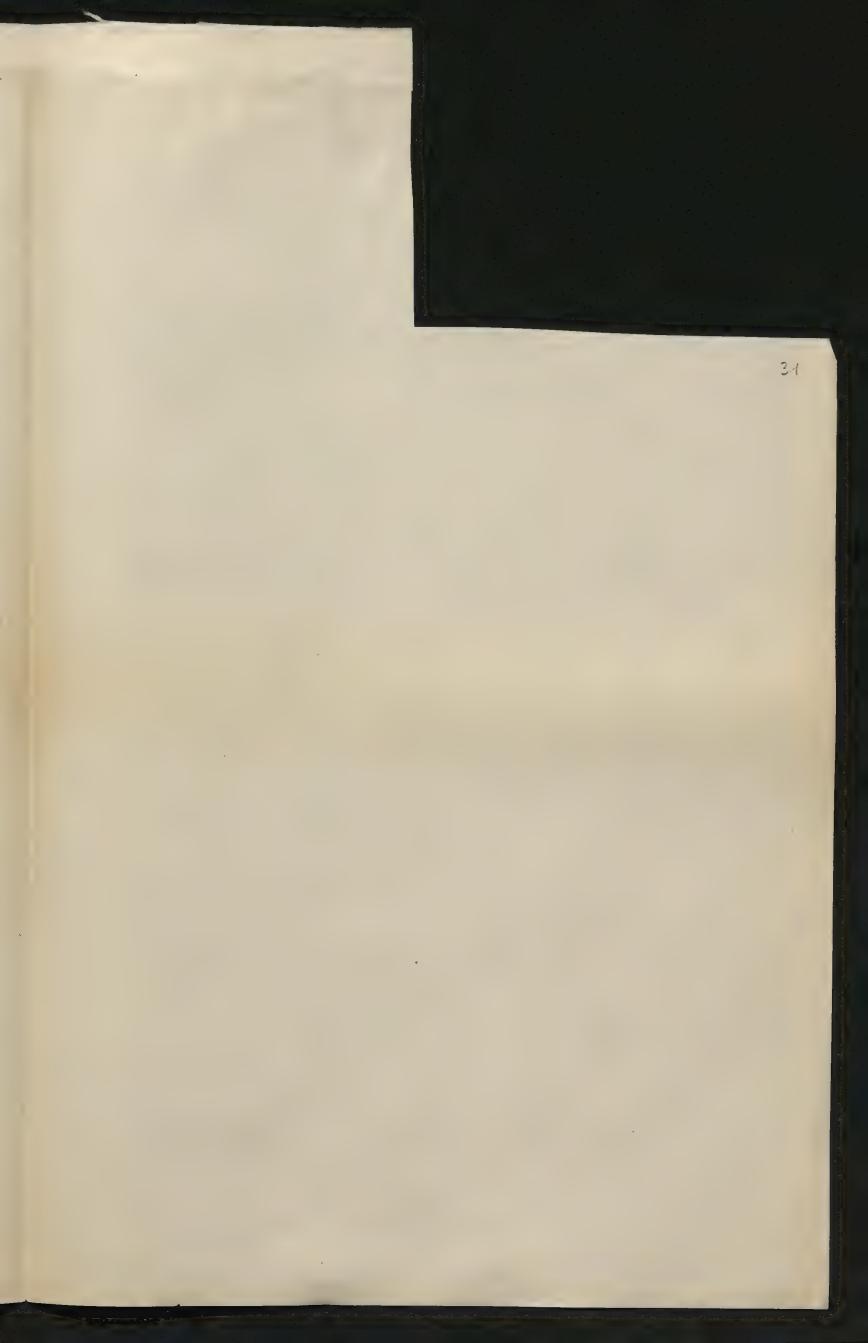
$$-\frac{6}{2} \left[\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1$$

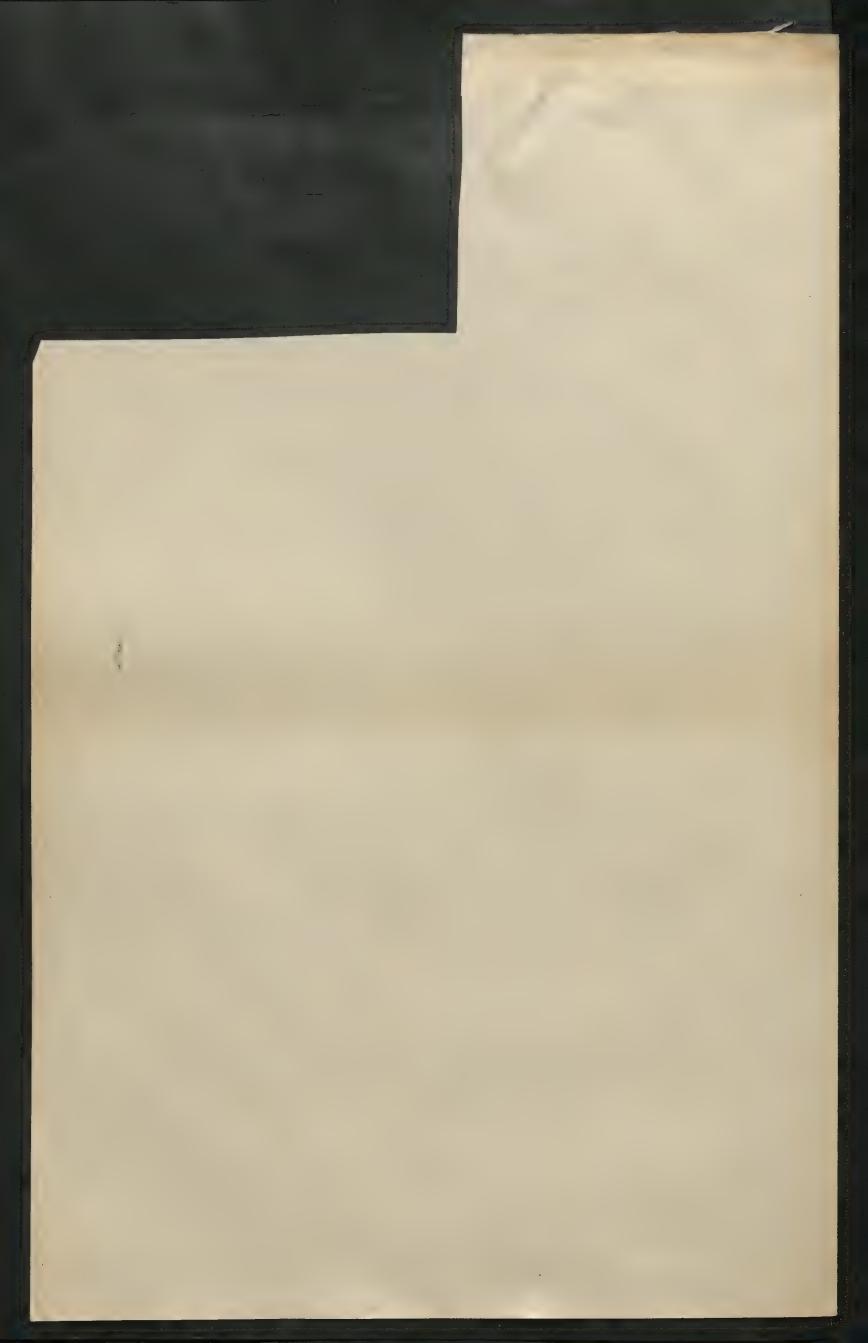
Skinesony Kar & Jai wha [yat yan(0)] \[ \frac{7}{n-1} + [\frac{9}{n} + \frac{9}{n} + [4. +4-10) ] 72 + y = y 0 0 , + [y, 0) + y -, (0)] J, - [ Yu-, +y-nn(0)] ] Ju4, - [y2 + y-2(0)] 72-1 - (19 ) In - [ + g-1] In-1 - - Du-1+y-] Jan-1 # [y + y-n] Jan - [y. +y-2] Jane - (J,+y-1) J24+1 + 73.+1 + [4-+4-2] ] 42-2 +2 yo Jan + [y,+y-1] Jan $y_{1} = y_{1}(0) J_{0} + [y_{2} + y_{0}] J_{1} + [y_{1} + y_{-1}] J_{2} + + [y_{2} + y_{-1}] J_{n-1} + [y_{2} + y_{-1}] J_{n-1}$   $\left[ y_{1} + y_{0} \right] J_{n-1} - [y_{1} + y_{-3}] J_{n-2} \left[ y_{2} + y_{-4} \right] J_{2n-3}$   $\left[ y_{1} + y_{-1} + y_{-1} \right] J_{n-2} \left[ y_{2} + y_{-4} \right] J_{2n-3}$ - [yo + y-2] Inn - [y,+y-,] Izen - (y,+y-) Izen - (  $\frac{1}{2}y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1} - y_{n-2} - y_{-n} - y_{n-2} - y_{-n+1} - y_{n-1} - y_{n-1} - y_{n-1} - y_{n-1} - y_{n-1} - y_{n-2} - y_{n-$ + [y + y-n+2 - yn- -y-n-,] J3n+1 + [yn=1 + y-n+3 - yn-2 - yn+2 - - - + [y2+y,-y,-y,-y-] J4n-1 # +1(y1-y0) In + [y0+y2-y1-y-] Inte y-go = (y-yo)[7, +27, +27, +===] + [y+yo-y-y-][7, + 744+, + -]+ [y3+y-1-y2-y2][J2+J4n-2+J5n+2+--]+-----+ [J4+y-n+2-yn--y-n+][J4+J3n++ + # [- yn-1 + y-n+1 - yn- y-n] Tn + Jsn + Jsn + - ] + [-yn-yn2 + y-2+1 + yn-1] [Jn+1 + Jsn-1 + Jsn+1 + -] 1. ý. = y.00 12 + (g. + g.) 1. 2 (y. 2/2) 1.2 y. 0) [ Jo + 2 J' + 2 J' + - ] + [y, + y-1] []' - J' - J' - J' + J' + - ] + + [42+4-2][]2+ Jen-2+ Jan+2+ Jan+2+ Jan+2+ Jan+2-] --- [yn-y+y-u+1] Ju-y-Jan-y+ Jan+2+ 



 $W = 4\frac{1}{2n} \left\{ + \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2n} + 2 \frac{1}{3} \frac$ 





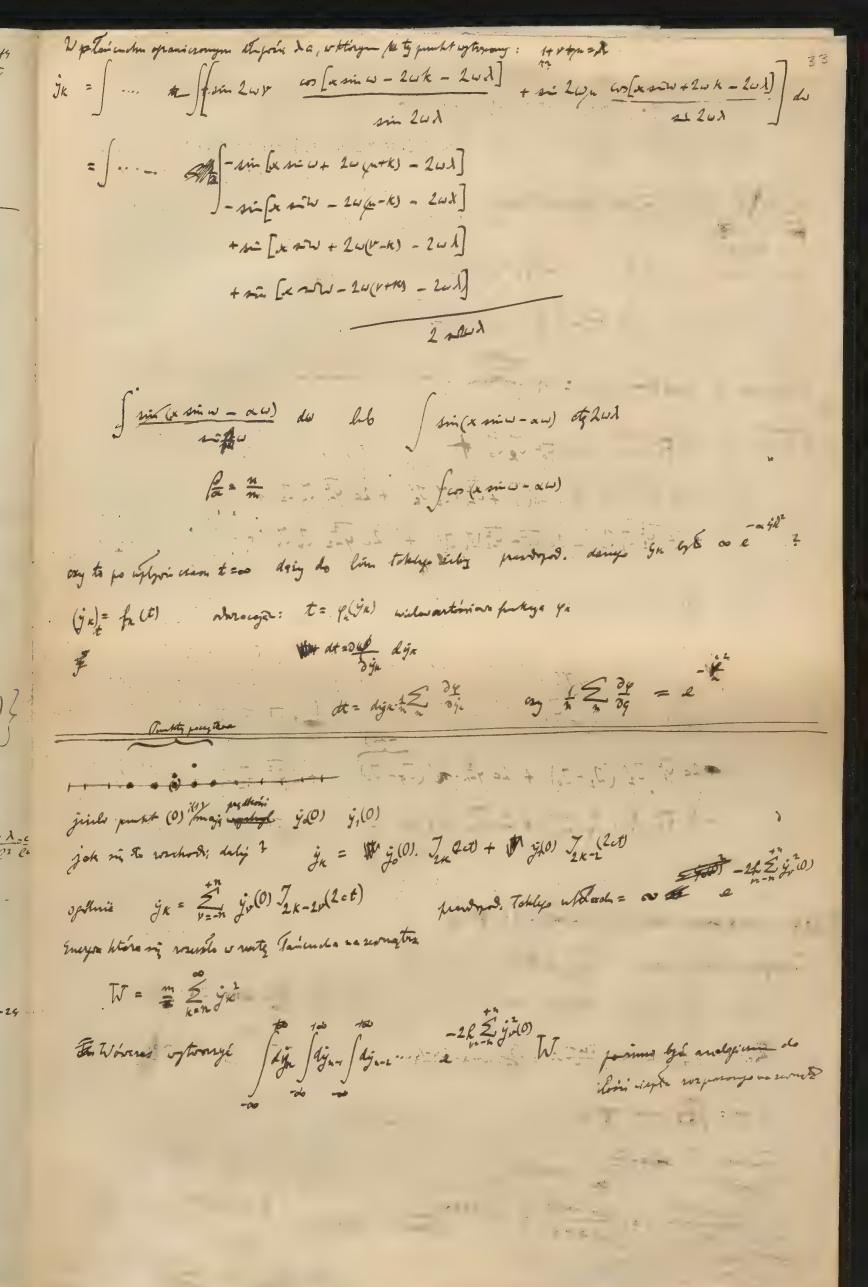


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y,- yo = [y,0)-40] [1-2++ (2+4) + [y,0)+40)-4,0) [2+1 (4+4) + [y, +4-1-42-4-2] (4+4) + [y, +4-1-42-4-2] (4+4)
                                            +[4,(0)-40] [+- (+13) + (45) + (45) + (9,0) + 40(0)-4, -9-, ] [275 - 275] 7
 1 - yoky - yo) (1-20-t2) +y (y + y0 - y - y - ) 0-t2 + y[ - y0 ] [t - 4 0 t3] + y0 [ /2 + y0 ] /3 - y- ] 0-t2
      is = yo [2c"t + c"t"] + [4, +4-1] [c"t - 2e"t"] + [42+7-2] c"t"
                             + 40 [1- 2 + 24 + 24 ] + [4, +4-1] [2 + 2 - 24 + 4 ] + [42 + 4-2] = 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 = 2 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 24 + 4 | 
W= Yo [4,-4.) [-202++3043] + Yo [41+10-11-40] + 40 [4,-40] [-2044] + 3044]
                                          +4. 1/2 - 1 1 - c4t4
                               +[4,+4-1][4,-40] cit +[4+4-1][4,-40] cit2 + 11/4 70] -201
                                    + yo [4, -40] [1- 2 c + ] + yo [4, -40] t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            - 40 [42+40-41-4-1] c-42
                                     = et (4,+4-1-240)(4-40) + yo (4,-40) + cdr (4,+4-1-240) (4,-40) - 3 % (4,-40)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              + 1/2 (42+40-4,-4-1) + (4,-40) (4, +4-1)
                                                                                                                                                                                     + 40(4,-40)t
     Wo = yo (y, -yo)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             CPlix-X

CP Nos

es es
   ý<sub>0</sub> (4-40) e 200 (1+ 1) dy, = ý<sub>0</sub> 200 / y<sub>0</sub> y<sub>0</sub> o c (1+1)
                                                  R = \frac{10^{5}}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{10^{21}}{3.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{10^{29}}{3.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{0.003}{4.10^{\frac{10}{2}}} = \frac{0.0013}{4.42.007} = \frac{4000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{4000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{4000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{4000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{4000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{40000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{400000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{40000}{4.42.546.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{40000}{4.42.566.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{400000}{4.42.566.10^{\frac{29}{2}}} = \frac{400000}{4.42.566
                 x 2 gt = 4
                                    R_2 = \frac{10^5}{(10^{-6})^2} = 10^{24} \cdot 3.10^{-24} = 0.003 \cdot \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{cal}}.
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41-40= [4,0)-40)]] + [400+400-4100-410]] + [4-10)+43-42-42]]
                                        +[9, -9.] ] ] at + [9. + 92 - 9, -9.] ] ] at + [9-, +93 -92 -9-2] ] ] ] u -

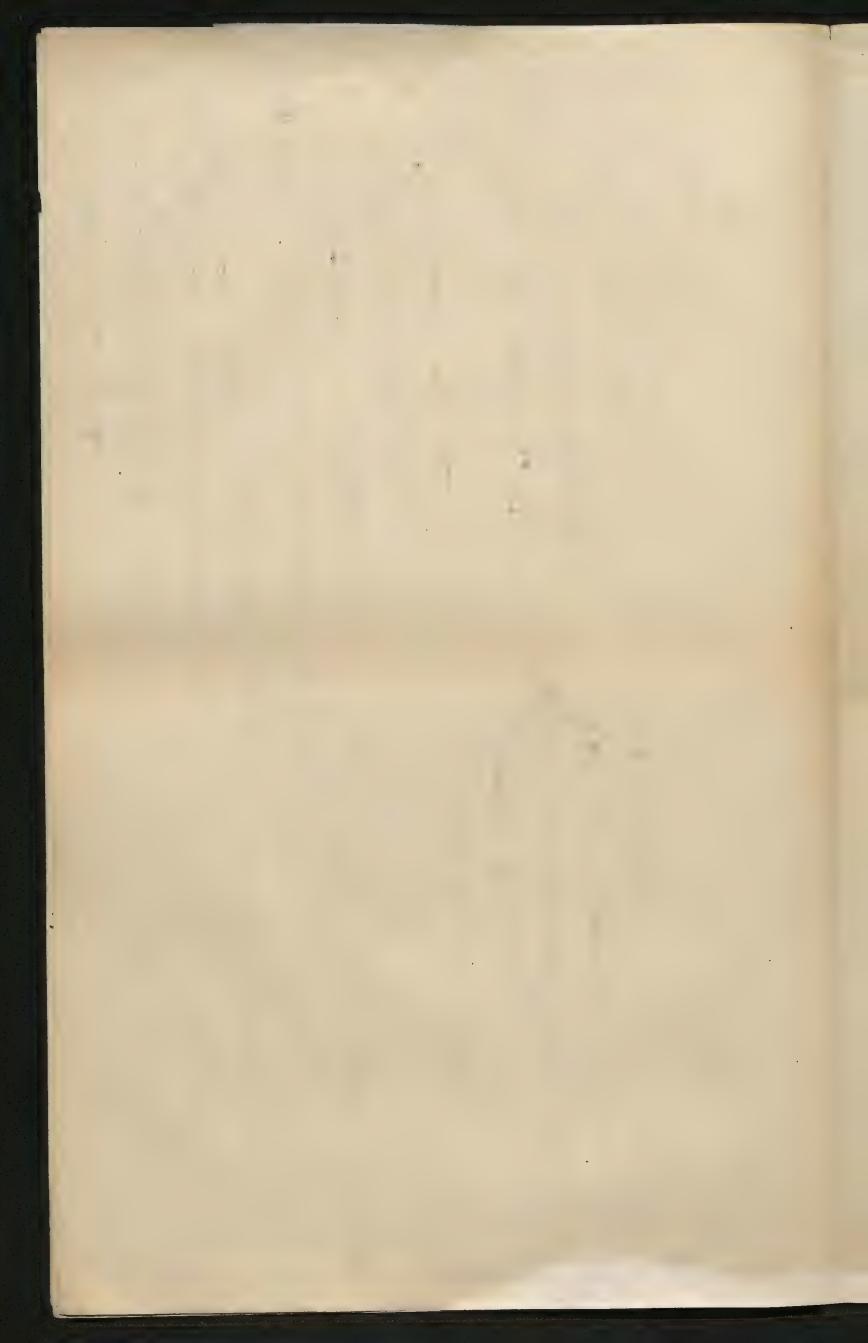
\frac{2cy_0 J_0' + y_0}{2cy_0 J_0' + y_0} J_0' + 2c[y_1 + y_0] J_0' + -

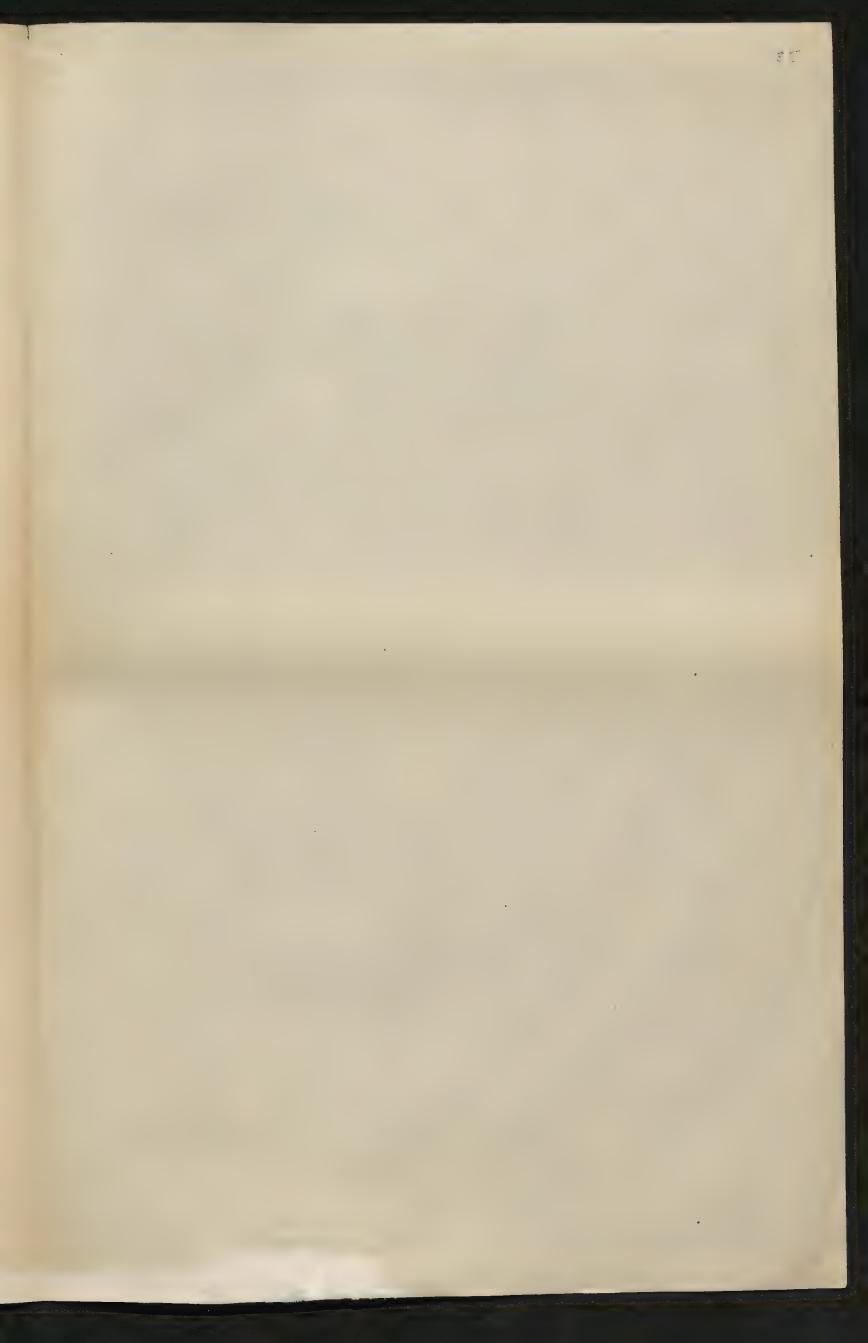
                                     + j. J. + [j. + j+1] J. + [j-2+j+2] J. + --
    Pujpmyst ie pouetkore yn je og athem ad nibi niekeliene: Syn y: =0 it.
   2x ý (4,-40) = -2c 5= Jo Jo' + 2c 5= Jo Jo' +-
                                                          + 20 4 7 7 7 4 - 20 (42 + 42) 7 7 7 4 + 20 4 7 7 7 7
                                                           + 20 42 72 74 - 20(4+ 42) 74 71 + 20 4-2 36 74 +
                                                          # To To Todt transmission }
                                             = 2c\overline{\gamma_o} \quad \overline{J_o'(\overline{J_2} - \overline{J_o})}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          2 2 jo. J. J.
                                                = 2c \overline{y_1^2} J_2' (J_2 - J_0) + 2c \overline{y_2^2} J_2' (\overline{J_4} - \overline{J_1})
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        +29, 727 - 29, 723
                                                  - 2e Fit J' (J4-J2) + 2e y-2 J' (J6- J4)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                     +292 7473 - 292 7475
77-2 (xxxx- kw) do co(xxx-(k+1) 0) dp
          To uptyris durings com Ten 2ct =
                          J_{n(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{nx}} \sin \left(x - \frac{2n-1}{4}n\right). All n < x
J_{n(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{nx}} \sin \left(x - \frac{2n-1}{4}n\right)
                          \overline{2n_{+}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} 2s(x - \frac{2n+1}{4}x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} cos(x - \frac{2n-1}{4}x)
= (-1)^{n} \frac{1}{nx} cos 2x
                         J'_{AA} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \omega_{(A} - \frac{1}{n} \alpha_{A}) \right) \qquad J'_{AA} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \left( \frac{1}{n} \alpha_{A} - \frac{1}{n} \alpha_{A} \right)
                        7mm en = f -- sin(x - ln-1)
2kn+2n
2n
2n
2n
             \frac{1}{2n} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2n} \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \int \frac{1}{2kn + x} \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{\cos 2x \, dx}{2kn + x} = \frac{1}{2kn + x} \int \frac{1}{2
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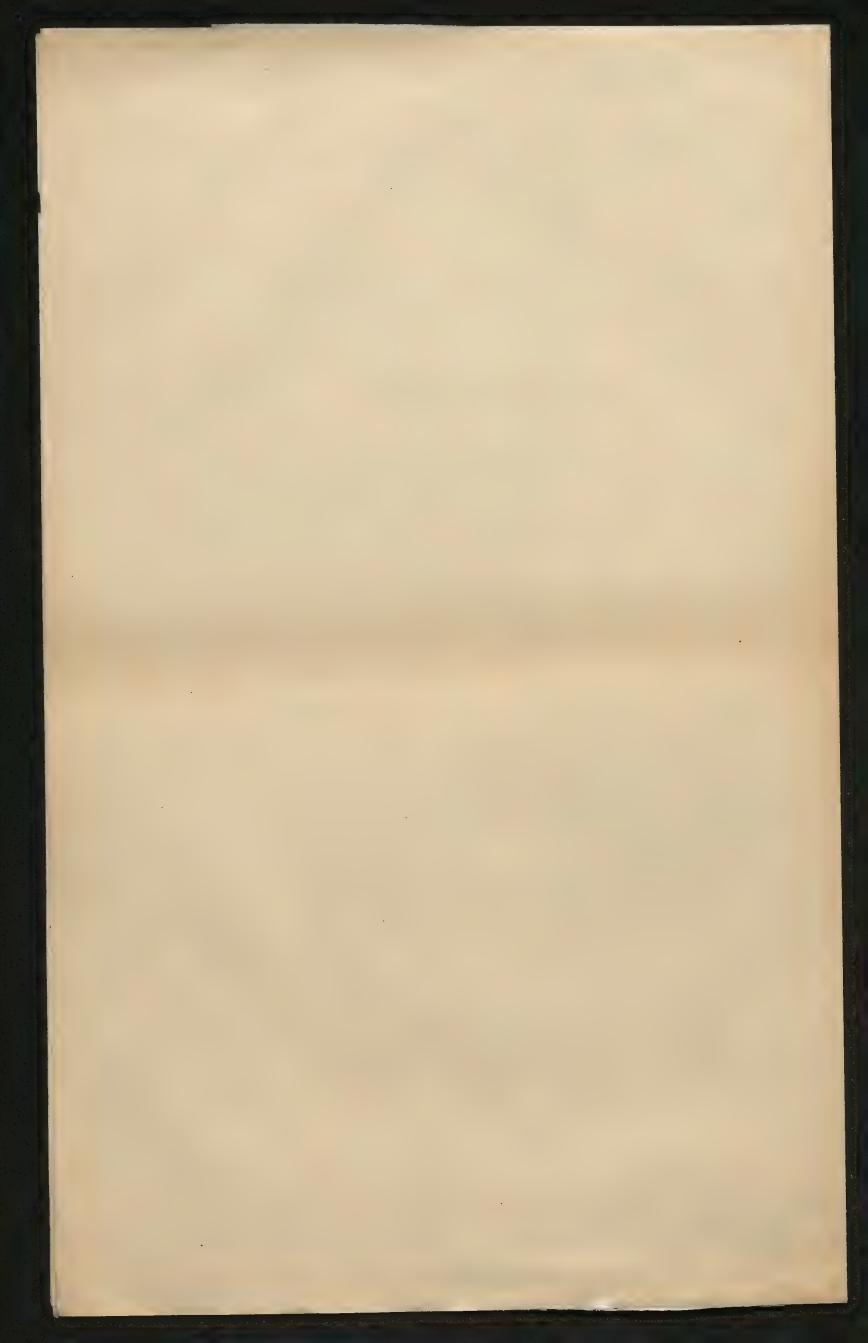
my-40= 40[- Jo+ J2 ,- Jane + 2 Jan - Janes + 1802 --+ Jo - J2 ,- J4n-4 + J4n-2 + J4n+2 - J4n+4 - Jan-2 + 2 Jan- Jan+2,  $+ \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[ J_{0} + \frac{1}{4} - J_{1} - J_{4n-1} + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+4} - J_{6n-2} + 2 J_{6n} - J_{6n+2} + 2 J_{4n} - J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+2} - J_{6n+4} + J_{6n+2} + J_{6n+2} - J_{6n+4} + J_{6n+4} - J_{6n+4} - J_{6n+4} + J_{6n+4} - J_$ + 1 + 1 = - Ja - Jai-6 + Jan-4 + Jan-4 + Jan-4 + Jan-4 + Jan-2 + Jan-2 + Jan-2 - Jan-4 + J4 - J6 - J4n-4 + J4n-2 + J4n+2 - J4n+4 1 - Ja-6 + JAn-4 + J8n+4 - JA+6 +3[ ]4- ]6 - J4n-8 + J4n-6 + J4n+6 - J4n+8 + J6-J8 - J44-6 + Jm-4 + J4444 - J4446

 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = y_{0} \beta \left\{ \left[ J_{1}^{1} - J_{4n-3}^{1} + J_{4n+3}^{1} - J_{pn+4}^{1} + J_{pn+4}^{1} - J_{pn+3}^{1} + J_{pn+4}^{1} - J_{pn+3}^{1} + J_{pn+3}^{1} \right] \right. \\ \left. + 2 \left[ J_{3}^{1} - J_{4n-5}^{1} + J_{4n+5}^{1} - J_{4n+3}^{1} - J_{4n+3}^{1} - J_{4n-3}^{1} + J_{4n+3}^{1} - J_{4n-3}^{1} + J_{4n+3}^{1} - J_{4n-3}^{1} + J_{3}^{1} - J_{4n-3}^{1} + J_$ 

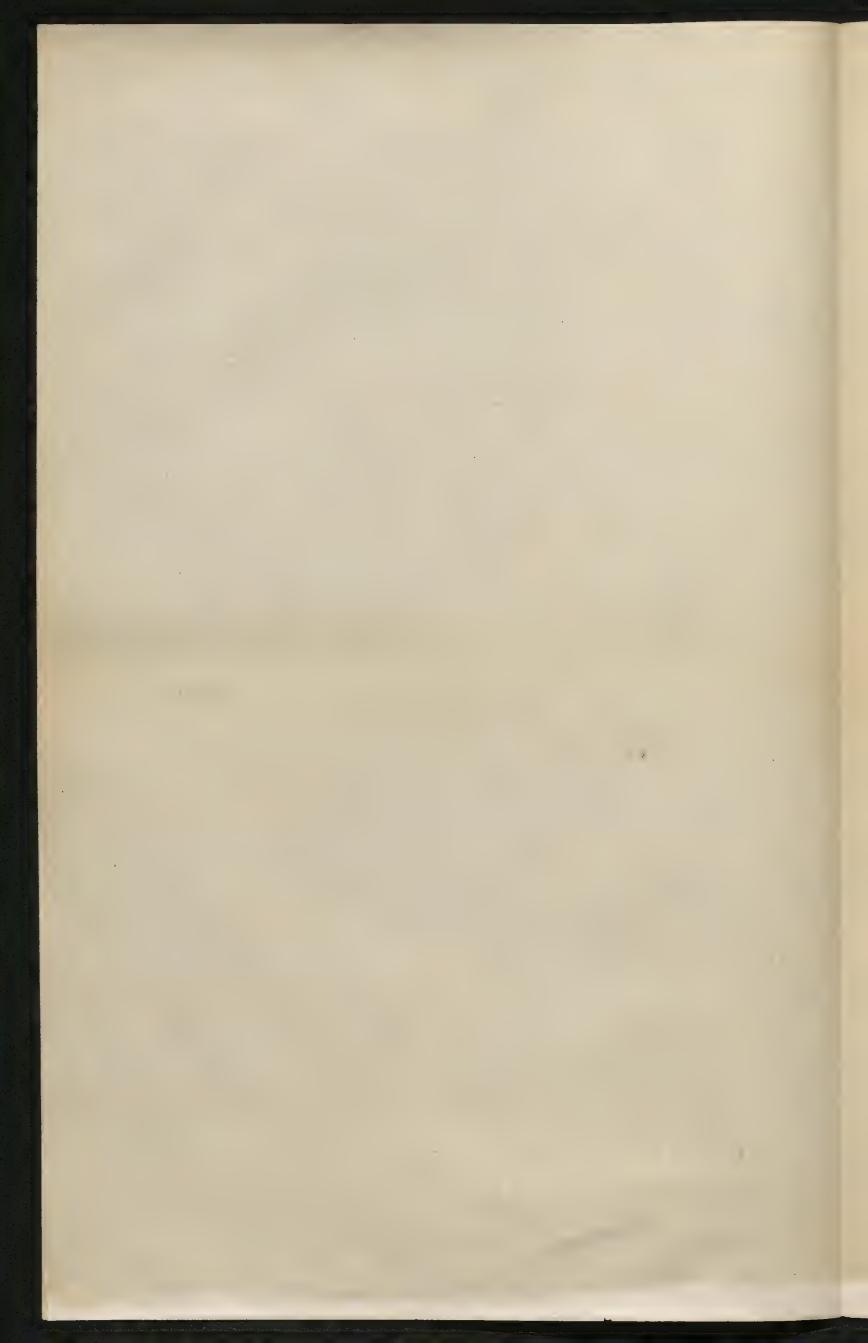
= Jo- J4 |- 74n-4 + 2 J4n - 34n+4 |- JA-4 +2 Jan - 3/2m) = J2-J6, - J4n-6 + J4n-2 + J4n+2 - J4n+6, - JAn-6 + JAn-2 + JAn- JA+6 -= J4-J81 - 744-8 + J44-4 + J44+4 - 774+8 -pungskrienie: 2 Tr J'= Jrs + J'ros  $= \frac{2 \times \sqrt{3}}{x} \left[ 2 \int_{2}^{1} - (4n-2) \int_{4n-2}^{1} + (4n+2) \int_{4n+2}^{1} - (\beta n-2) \int_{2n-2}^{1} \times \left[ \int_{2}^{1} - \int_{4n-2}^{1} - \int_{4n-2}$  $+2[4J'_{4}-(4n-4)J'_{4n-4}+(4n+4)J'_{4n+4}- J \times [J'_{4}-J'_{4n-4}+ +3[5J'_{6}-(4n-6)J'_{4n-6}+$   $J \times [J'_{6}--$ 

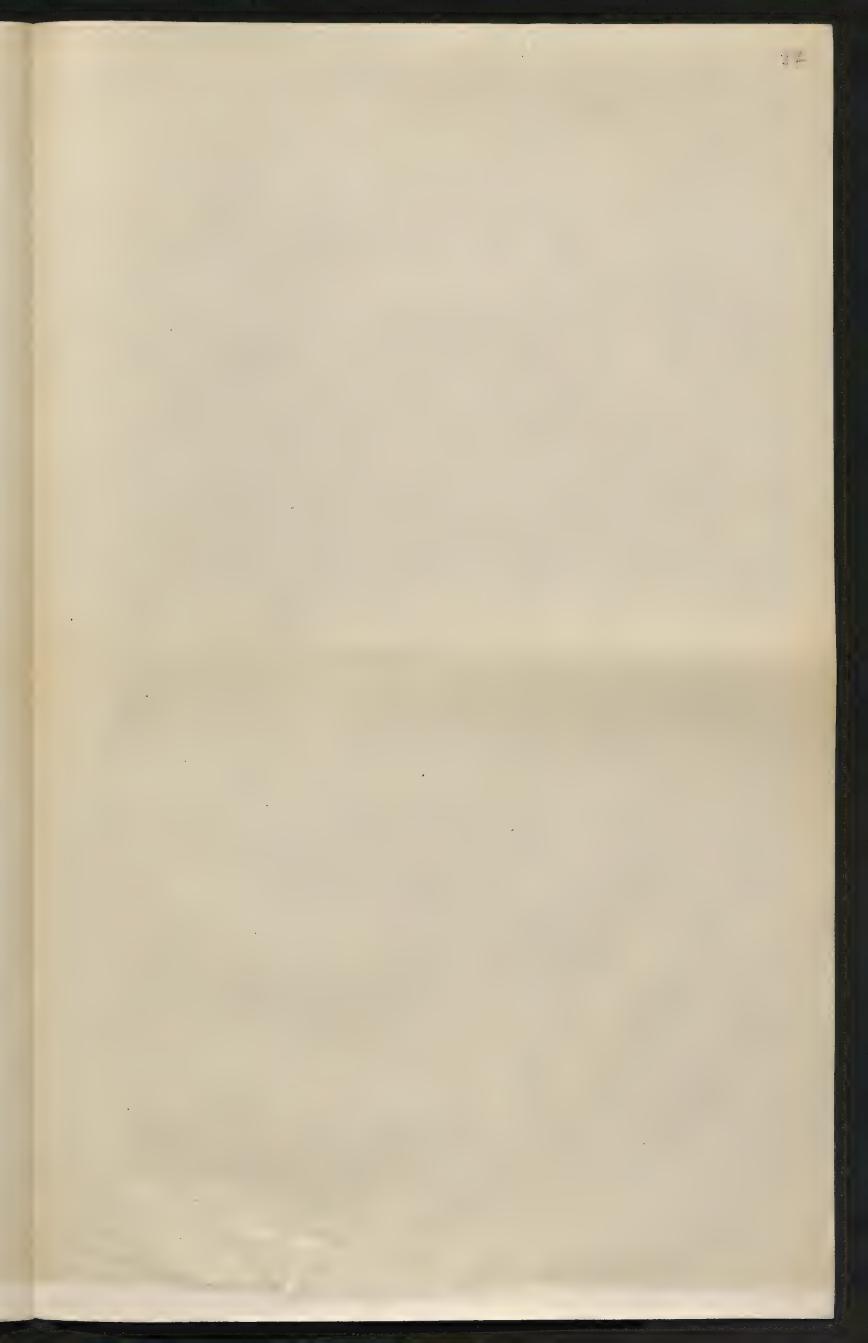


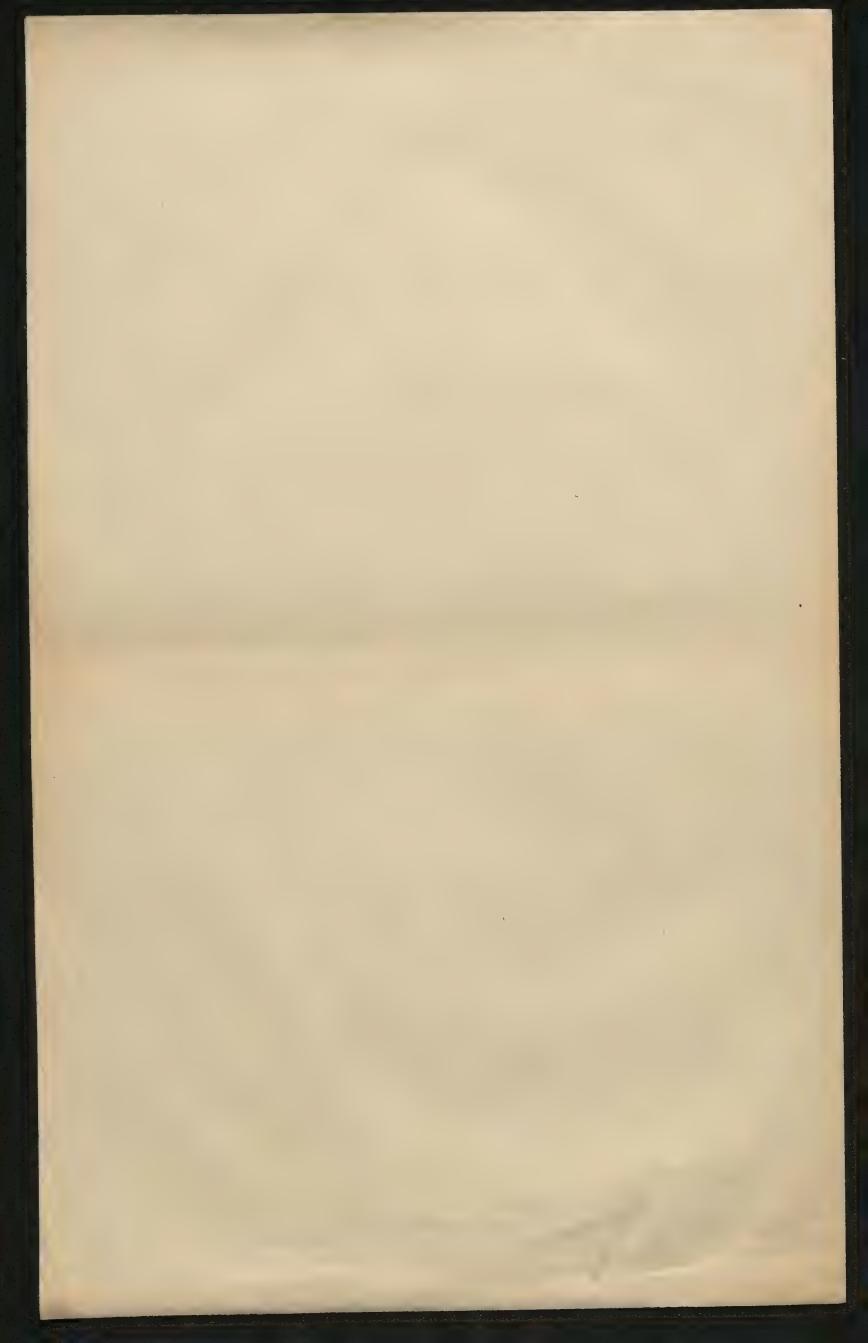


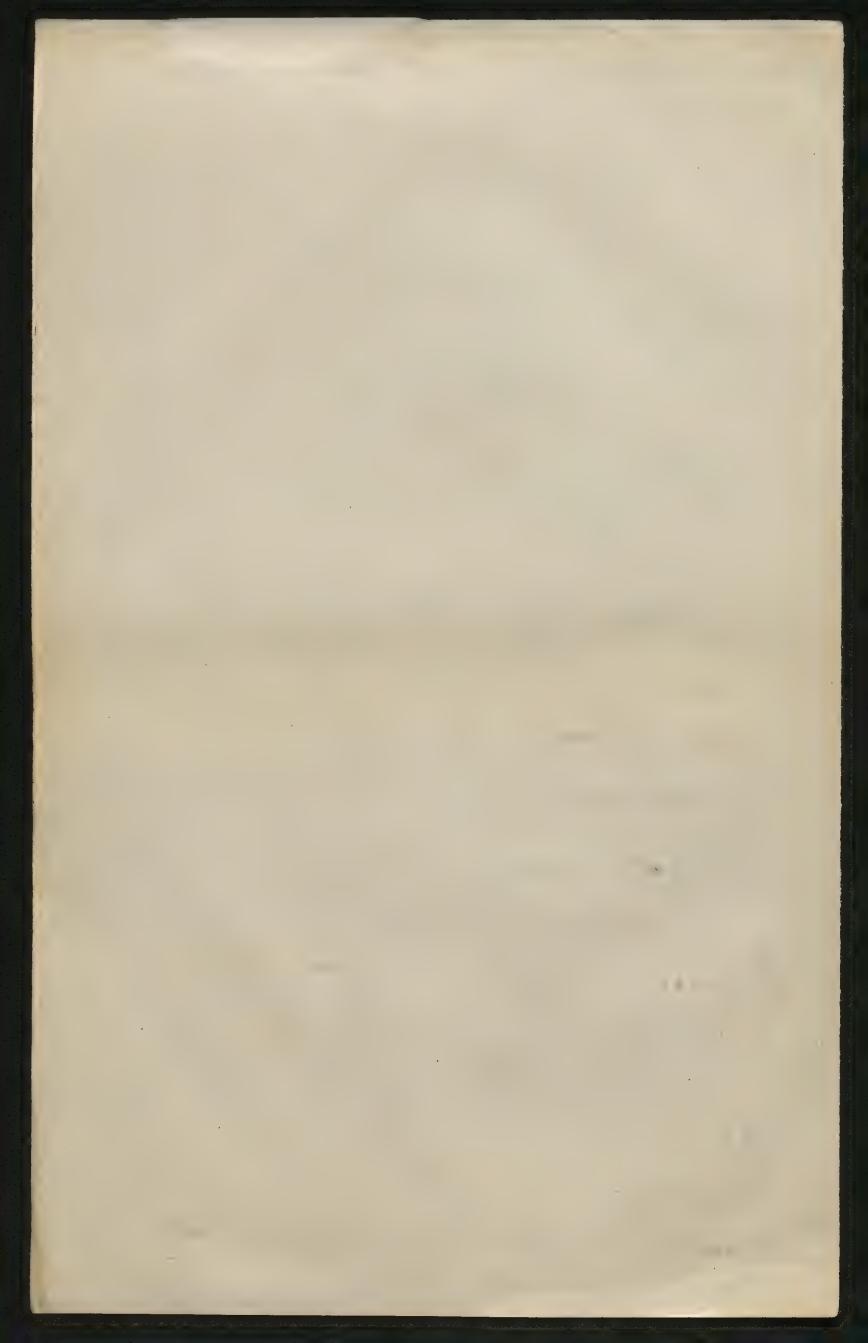


Traca vytoning polices crem the piece wich punting yo reflyden puntits y 11 = /jo c(y,-yo) dt = c/(y,-yo) dyo yo = yo (0) (+ y (0) /2 (2ct) + y (0) /4 (2ct) + Y, Ma= 4, Tolot) + 40/2 (2ct) + 4-,(0) J, (2ct)+ + 42(0) 7(2+) + ---7-10 12 ect) + 4-60 24 (20t) jo = 400) + 2c [40, 7, (20) + 40, 7, 20) + 4-101 2 ar + - - ] 4,-40 = [4,00,-400] (3d) + [400) + 420) - 460,- 1-10; ] 2 (2d) + [4-, + 43 + 42-4-20] ] [-10] ] - 100) +[y,(0)-y,(0)] ] [(2) + [y,(0)+ y,(0)-q,(0)-q,(0)] ],(2) + E= U+T= 2 mg/2 + of 2 [4,-40] + (42-4) + (43-70) + -+ (40-4-1) + (4-1-1-1) 4--yo = 400) Jo (2 ct) + [40) + 4-10) Jo (20) + [40) Jo (20) + ---+ you) /3 (20) at +[q(0) + q-, (0)]/3 (20) at +----Sa The ROO pak d W Karthy capin their od chylurs jehgelyly to crist 25 anglysets or terminary prendy so mittudy to yn gr ~ e ton the dyn dight  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\left[\frac{2\pi i}{4}\dot{\gamma}k + C\dot{\gamma}k\right]} \left[\frac{1}{4}\beta k\right] dy \, dy \, dy \, dy \, dy \, dy \, dy$ planieri tutsky tornyé ME dy dije posi alkova volty my this iz vyethou ich  $c \int \dot{y_0} (y_1 - y_0) dt = c \int \dot{y_0} (y_1 - y_0) dt = c \int \dot{y_0} (y_1 - y_0) dt$   $= -c \frac{y_0}{2} + c \int \dot{y_0} y_1 dt$ Novime oppose viralene od case, t J(4)= 1 - x + x -\$6 = 490 Pc  $y_0 = y_0(0) \left[ 1 - c^2 t^2 + \frac{c^4 t^4}{4} \right] + \left[ y_1(0) + y_{-1}(0) \right] = \frac{c^2 t^2}{2!} \left[ 1 - \frac{c^2 t^2}{3} \right]$  $\frac{7}{2} = \frac{x^2}{.8} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{12} + \cdots \right]$ + [x(0) + y-2(0)] = + (x)  $J_4 = \frac{x^4}{4! \ 2^4} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{20} \right] + \cdots$ 1 + y, (0) \[ \frac{c^2 t^3}{3} + \frac{c^4 t^5}{20} \] + \[ \frac{1}{9}(0) + \frac{1}{9}(0) \] \[ \frac{c^2 t^3}{6} - \frac{c^4 t^5}{30} \]  $\int_{0}^{7} dt = * \left[ t - \frac{c^{3}t^{3}}{3} + \frac{c^{4}t^{5}}{20} \right]$ + [y20) +y20)] c4t5  $y_0 = y_0(0) + \dot{y}_0(0) + \dot$ 









endorg joh dalako vara lin  $J_{uvg} = 2 \frac{(\frac{7}{4} - x - \frac{7}{4} \frac{7}{2})}{\sqrt{27x}}$ 

pratoj warny jet natspigna

 $\mathcal{Z}(\gamma'n)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4} = \frac{\alpha^2 k}{2\pi ct}$ 

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to zero  $\frac{z}{clt} = \frac{z}{clt} = \frac{z}{clt}$ 

 $= \frac{z}{at}$ to energy  $z \leq at$ 

Manon for v toki sum my show for v toki sum the show for v toki sum my show for v toki sum the show

Orois pours ayeurs pronte it of house pour riego we put kto:

 $\int \frac{dy_{R}}{dt} \cdot \frac{y_{R+1} - y_{R}}{\ell} \cdot \int \int dt = \frac{1}{\ell}$ 

Tophe in choremi glan poreme sig etnymai whice

t= x = skinsone

 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{2 \times 2}{e}\right) = \sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{2 \times 2}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{3\pi} \sqrt{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{3\pi} \sqrt{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{3\pi} \sqrt{3$ 

I mon to mi prade

Tyrko cota fala ni rombide tok, de mie nad

prijuljungo publi ?

I consyming of purply:

1 yn = c2 (yn -1 -27n + yn xm) + c2 (yn -1 -2yn + yn + )

hime yet = J2x(2et) J2x(2ct)

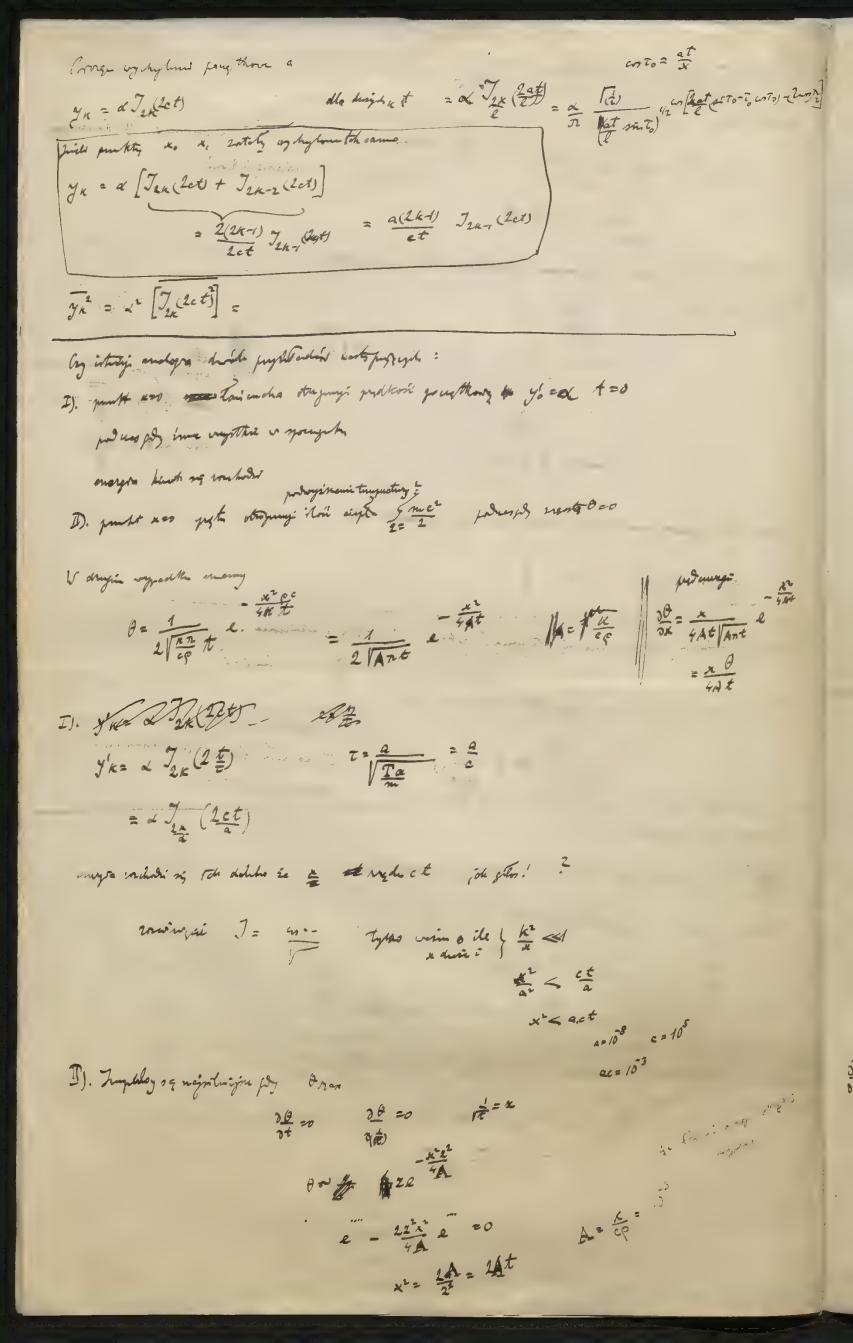
 $\frac{d}{dt} = \int_{2R}^{t} J_{2R} + J_{2R} J_{2R}^{t}$ 

= 1 [Jek-1 - Jekn) Jeh + Jek (Jee-1 - Jeht)

A . . . . .

 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[ J'_{2K-1} - J'_{2K+1} \right] J_{2L} + \left( J_{2K-1} - J_{2K+1} \right) J'_{2L} + J'_{2L-1} - J'_{2K+1}$ 

=  $\frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( J_{2k-2} - 2J_{2k} + J_{2k+2} \right) J_{2k} + 2J_{2k-1} - J_{2k+1} \right) \left( J_{2k-1} - J_{2k+1} \right) + \left( J_{2k-2} - 2J_{2k} + J_{2k+2} \right) J_{2k} \right]$ 



Jak [ 7/4+6 +2 1/4++ 1/4+2]

 $J_{KL} = J_{2K} + J_{2L}$   $\frac{d^{2}}{dl^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}}{dl^{2}} \left[ J_{2K-2} - 2J_{2K} + J_{2K+2} + J_{2L-2} - 2J_{2L} + J_{2L+2} \right]$   $y_{KL-1} = 2y_{KL} + y_{K,Kr} = J_{2K} + J_{2L-2} - 2J_{2L} + J_{2K} + J_{2L+2}$   $\frac{f_{KL}}{f_{KL}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}$ 

2 J'n+2 = Jn+1 - Jut3 = 2 x (Jn # - Ju+4)

4 J' = 2(Jn-1 - Jn+1)=21 (Jn-2-Jn+2)

2 J' = J4-3 - J4-1 = 2 (Jm-4 - July)

2 (J'un + 27 + J'u-z)=

$$\frac{3\theta}{3x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2a^{2}t_{1}} \int_{0}^{t/2} \frac{1}{k+1} - 2y'^{2} + y'^{2}_{k+1} \int_{0}^{t} dt = \frac{1}{2a^{2}t_{1}} \left[ \int_{2k+1}^{2} - 2J_{2k}^{2} + J_{2k-2}^{2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^{2}nt_{1}-h} \int_{0}^{t} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} \left[ J_{4k+4} - 2J_{4k} + J_{4k-4} \right] dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} \left[ J_{4ct} \int_{0}^{t} dt \right] dt = \frac{T'(4ct \sin \theta)}{4c \cos \theta} dt = \frac{T'(4ct \sin \theta)}{4c \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta a^2 n c(t+t)} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} \left( \frac{J'_{then} + 2J'_{the} + J'_{then}}{J'_{then}} \right)$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} \left( \frac{J'_{then} + 2J'_{the} + J'_{then}}{J'_{then}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{y'^2}{t'} \right) dt = \frac{y'^2}{t'} \right\} = \int_{2\pi}^{2\pi} \left( 2dt \right) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{4\pi}^{2\pi} \left( 4dt \approx \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$2\left[J_{n+2}^{l}+2J_{n}^{l}+2J_{n}^{l}+2J_{n+2}^{l}\right] = \underbrace{J_{n-3}+J_{n-1}-J_{n+3}}_{2(n-2)}$$

$$2\underbrace{(n-2)}_{2k}J_{n-2}-2\underbrace{(n+2)}_{2k}J_{n+2} = 2\underbrace{n}_{2k}(J_{n-2}-J_{n+2})-\frac{4}{2k}(J_{n-2}+J_{n+1})$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\partial t} \left( E_{\kappa + \epsilon} + E_{\kappa - \epsilon} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot (d_1 - d_2)}$$

$$\frac{60}{4\kappa} = \frac{1}{2a^{2}n} \int d\theta \left[ \int_{4\kappa+4}^{\pi} -2 \int_{4\kappa}^{\pi} + \int_{4\kappa-4}^{\pi} \left[ \int_{4\kappa+4}^{\pi} + \int_{4\kappa+4}^{\pi} + \int_{4\kappa+4}^{\pi} \left[ \int_{4\kappa+4}^{\pi} + \int_{4\kappa+4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta_{R}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{4R}^{R} \left( 4ct \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{4c}{2} \int_{4R}^{R} \int_{4R}^{R} \left( 4ct \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2R}^{R} \int_{4R}^{R} \int_{4R}^{R} \left( 4ct \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{2R}^{R} \int_{4R}^{R} \int_{4R}^{R} \left( 4ct \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n}} \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}} J_{\nu} = J_{\nu + 1} + J_{\nu + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n}} \left[ \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}} J_{\nu}^{1} - \frac{2^{n}}{2^{n}} J_{\nu} = J_{\nu + 1}^{1} + J_{\nu + 1}^{1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n}} \left[ J_{\nu - 2} - J_{\nu + 1} \right]$$

$$\frac{2(4^{n} + 1)}{2^{n}} J_{4^{n} + 1} = J_{4^{n}} + J_{4^{n} + 2}$$

$$\frac{2(4^{n} + 1)}{2^{n}} J_{4^{n} + 1} = J_{4^{n}} + J_{4^{n} + 2}$$

$$J_{r-1} = J'_{r} + \frac{r}{2} J_{r}$$

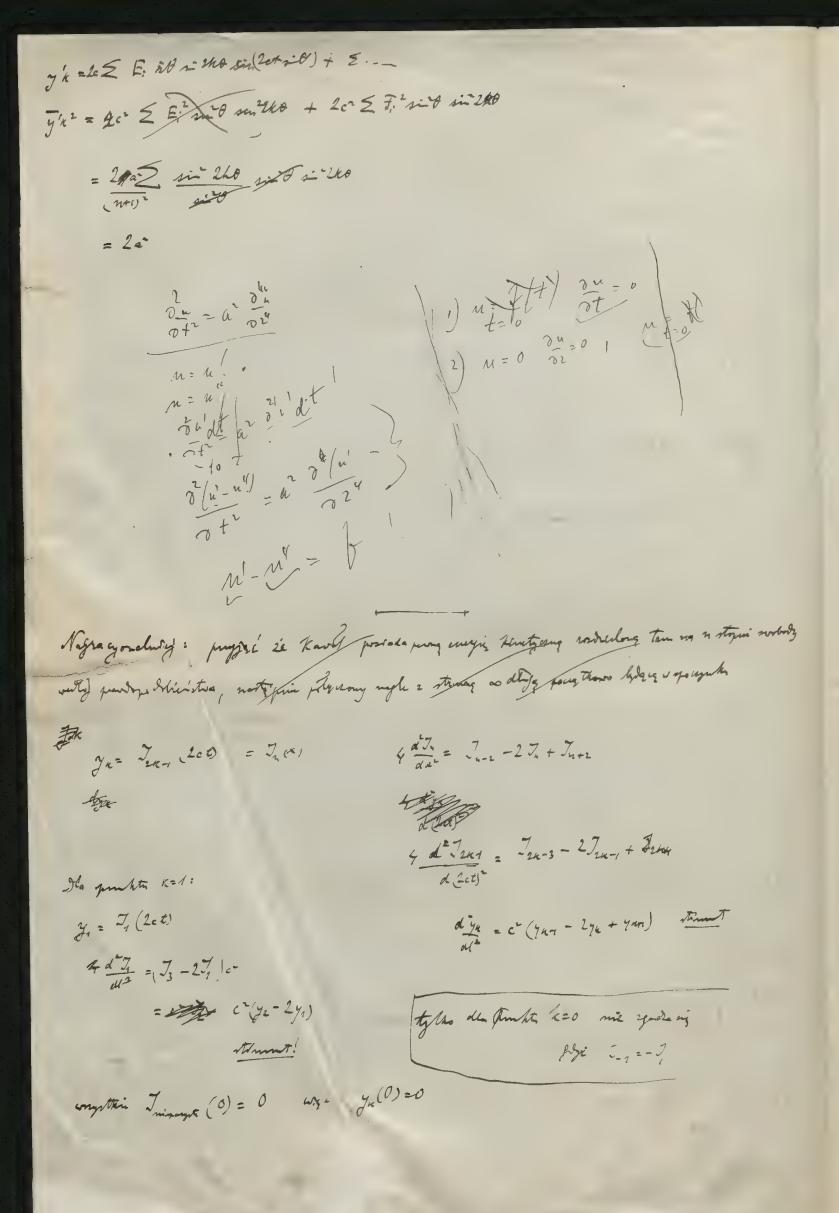
$$J_{r} = J'_{r+1} + \frac{r+1}{2} J_{r+1}$$

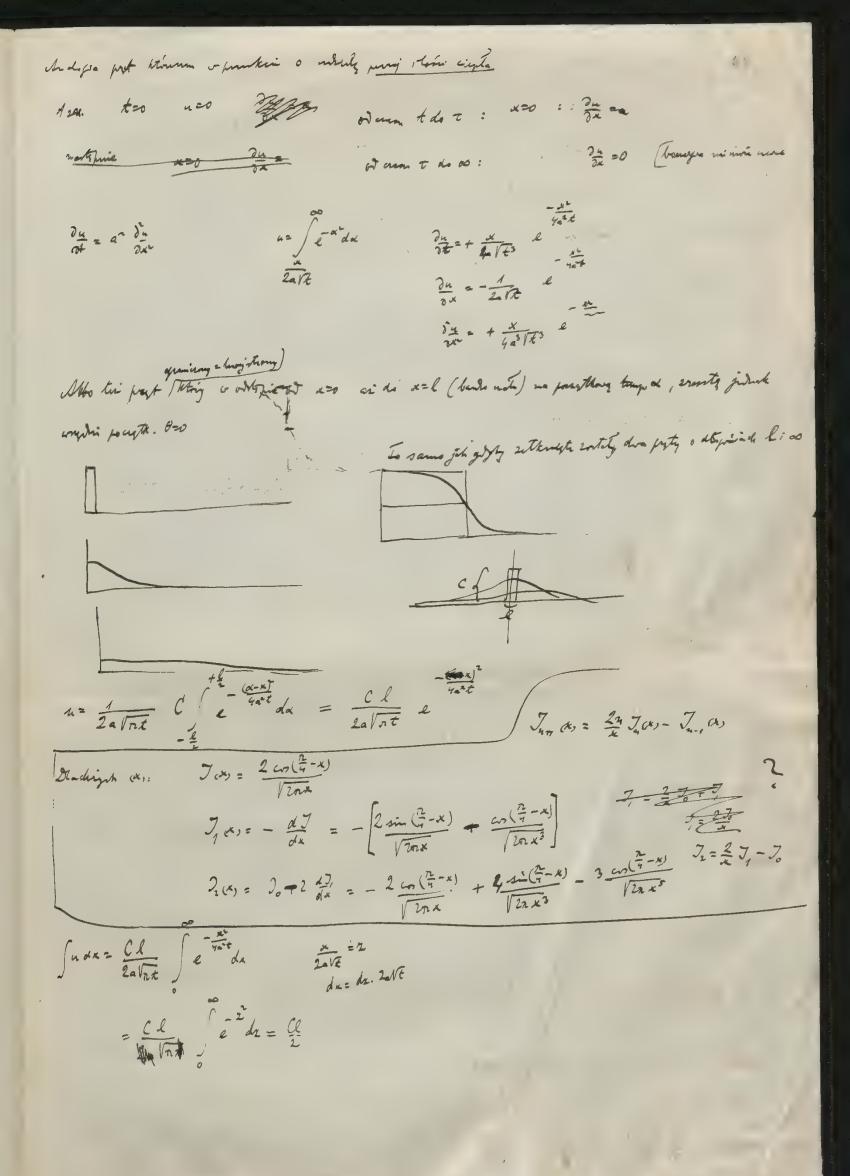
$$J_{r+i} = \frac{1}{n} J_{n} - J'_{n}$$

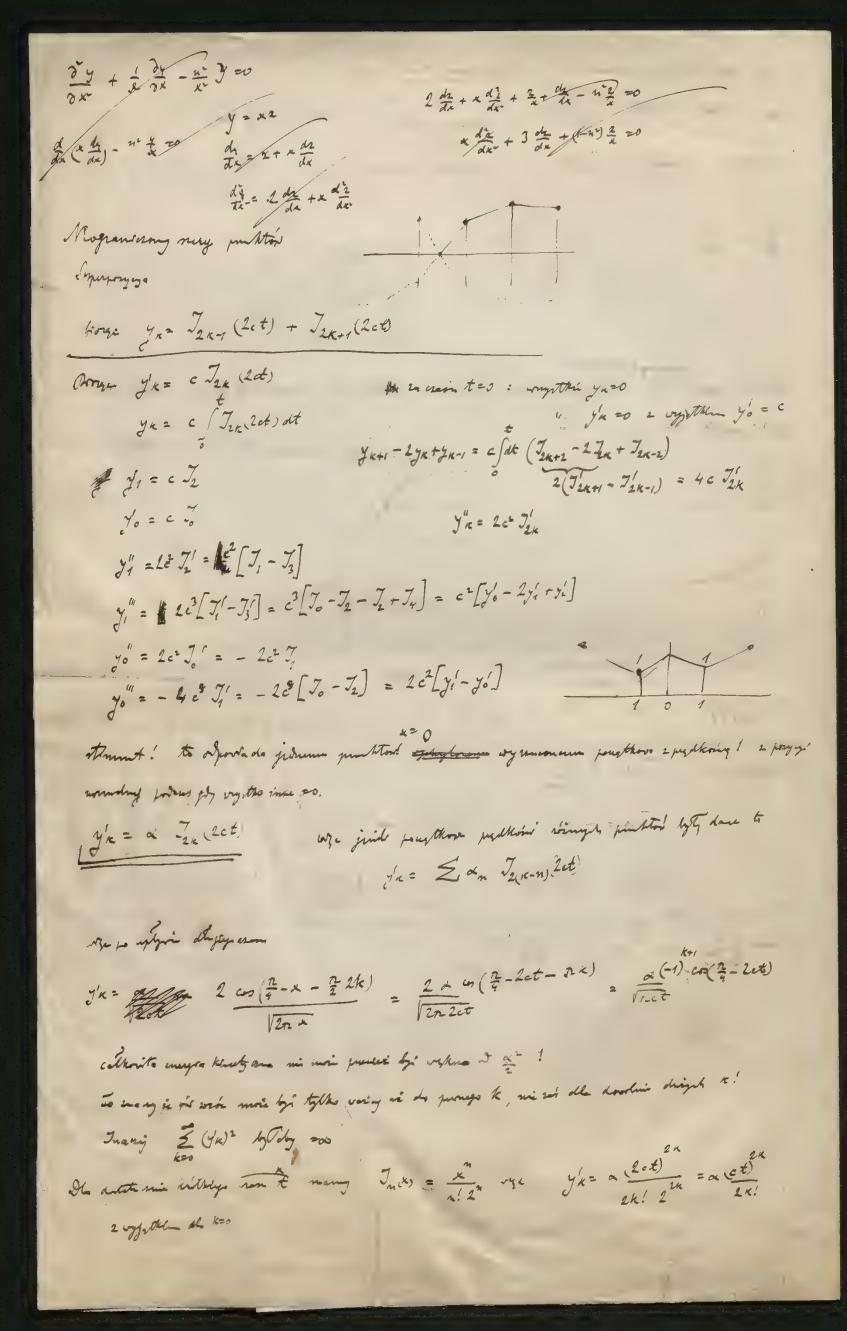
$$= \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n} J_{r-i} - J'_{r-i} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{n} J_{r-i} -$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{$$

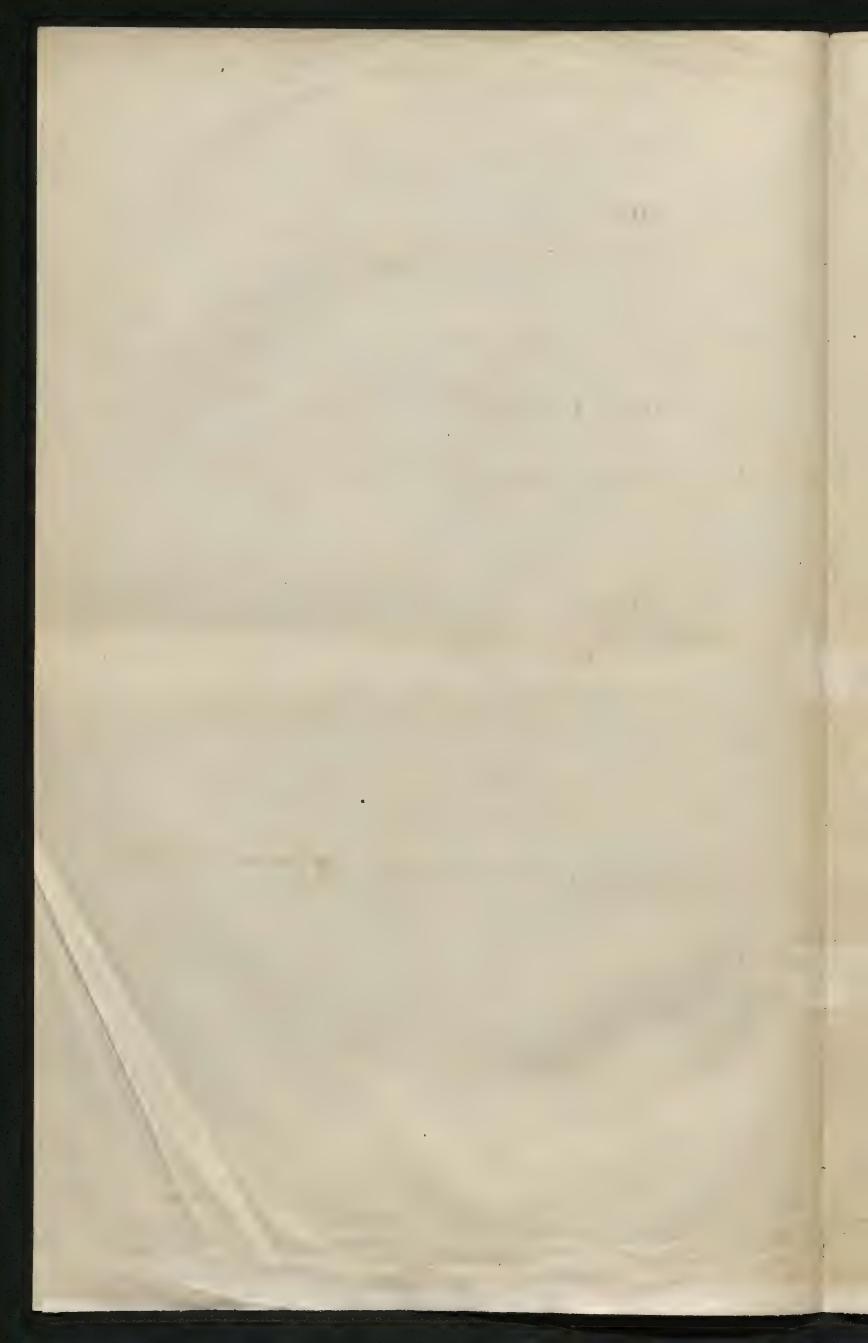
y'= Comput I tring leaded with part des Sungit = 1 m (Cu) = a B End A fout to what you Comput with y represent not hated at one out to tought the Char and the other end held at trage to 00 " B # 2 2 3 3 2 mint 40 = 0 Paythion ound with his " I'm act chorioting in 22c famient & a rosi longetud'a light it grayotate & = El c'a El c= /El  $m \frac{d^2 k}{dt^2} = \frac{k_{kri} - k_k}{\ell} \in -\cdots$   $\frac{joid}{\ell} \frac{dd}{dt} = E \ell^2$  $l = 10^{-7}$   $m = \rho l^3$  departure E = 1000, 100 myttieni (2) = [50000] C mi mni być met výkm mi 10<sup>-7</sup>  $= \frac{10^5}{10^{-7}} = 10^{12}$  $43- p > \frac{5.16^4 \sqrt{2}}{10^{-7}} = 7.10^{11}$  $2c = 2.10^{12}$ who Toins within ty samy with L=1012 noturalise bo to Osimi holy motive dy ensa druggy asto: z= 16 15" turn offered dathy aligni pl s'withing λ= 18.10 = 0.2 cm Takenson of in motalica It top white or inong who while. Ray including imy goods: Information multhouse my the or forgon muchany is a named the just h stuguenji predkori so usterne a Jn: Z Ei with went not + E F. wi Zhot mi Let wit,  $E_i = 0$   $\overline{z}_i = \frac{a_i \sin 2k\theta}{a_i \sin 2k\theta} - \frac{1}{2(mi)}$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1}} = \varphi$   $\frac{1}{$ n=2(h-k) n=2ct

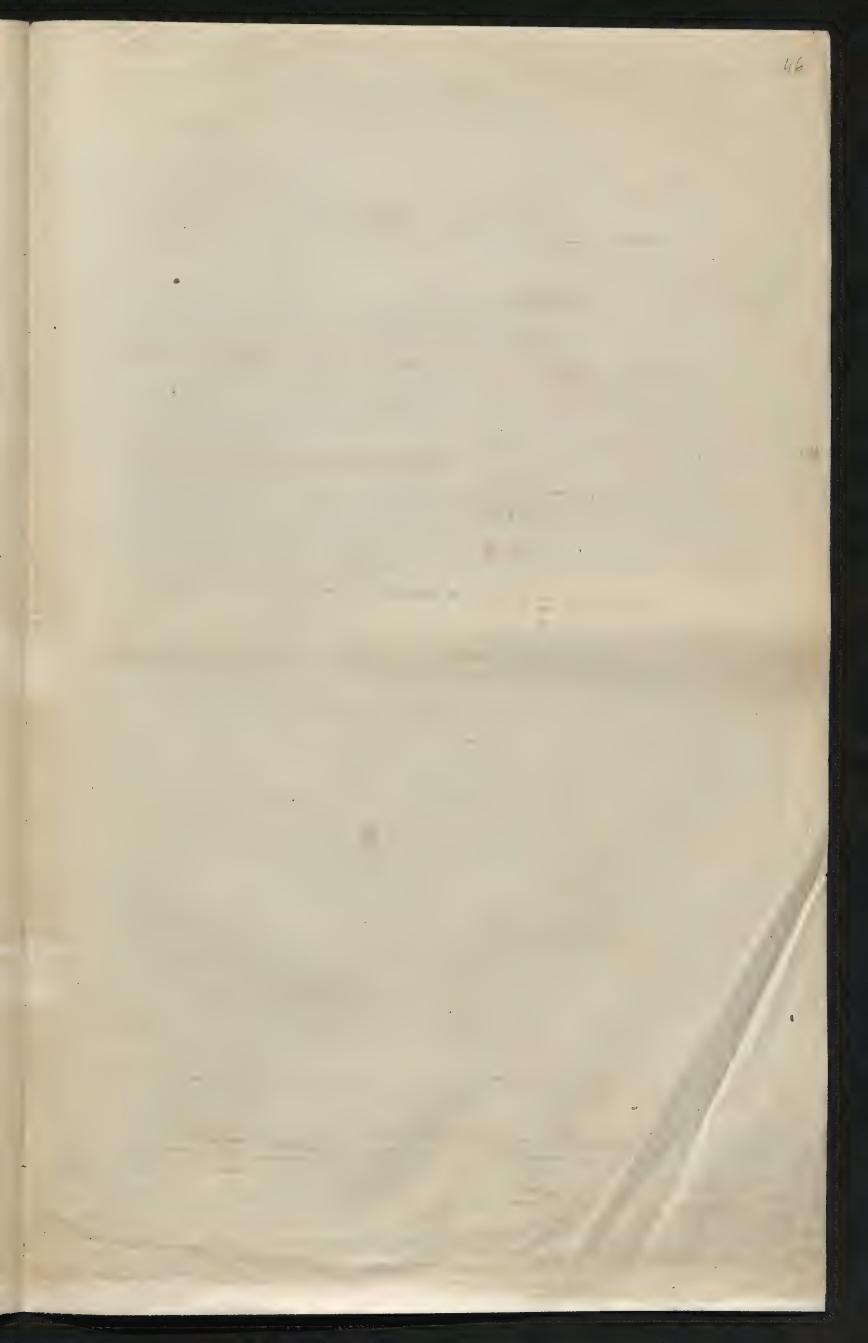




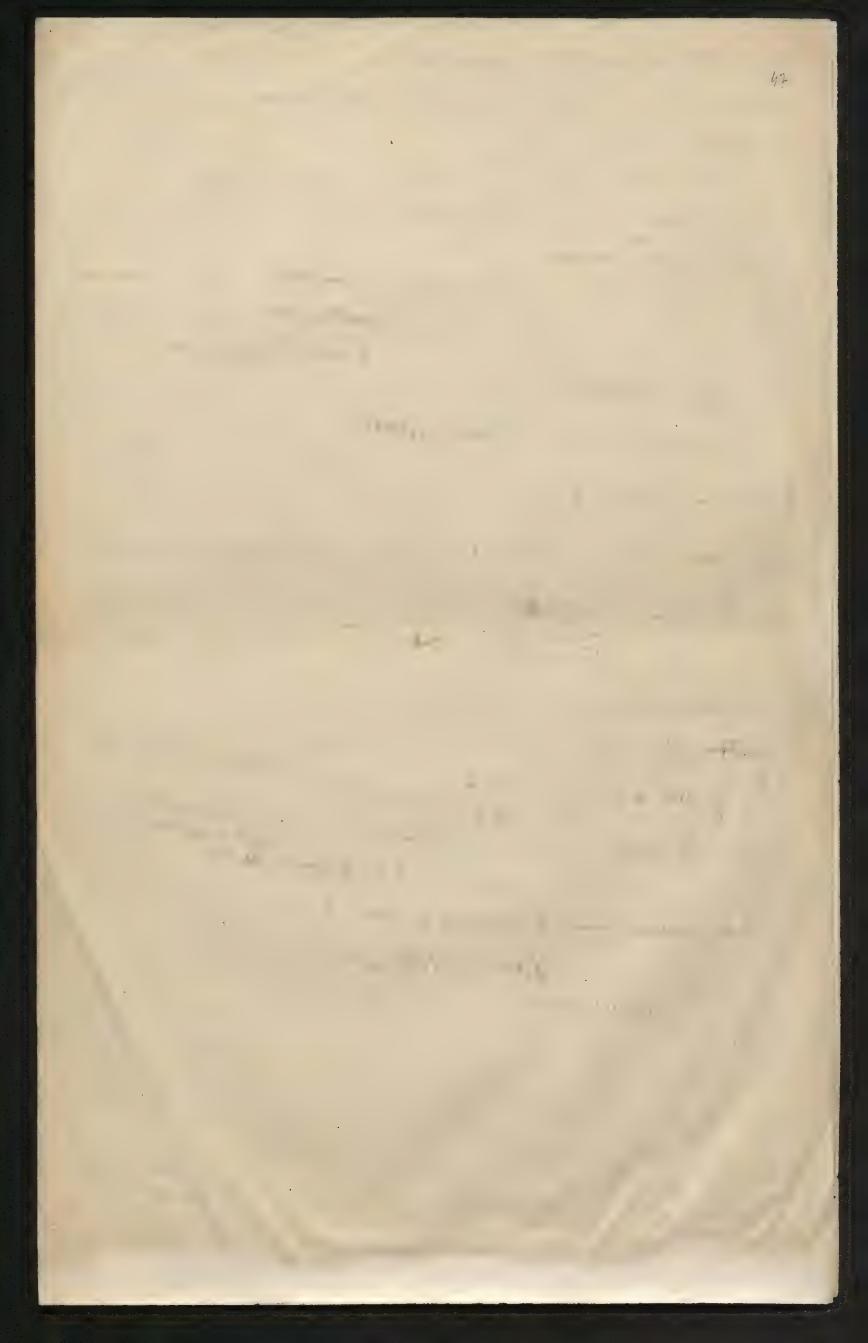


 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + (-1)^{2} + (-1)$  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} (2Ni)U = \frac{1}{2} + 1)^{N} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (2Ni)}_{G_{i}(i)} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (2Ni)}_{G_{i}(i)} \underbrace{\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (2N$  $\leq (-1)^{\lambda} (\sqrt{2} \lambda + 1) u = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + (-1)^{\lambda} (\sqrt{2} u)^{\lambda} (\sqrt{2} u)^{\lambda}}{(\sqrt{2} u)^{\lambda}}$  $N = \sum_{0}^{1} (-1)^{\lambda} \int_{\Omega_{A+1}}^{1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Omega(x,y)}^{1} (xy(x,y)) \frac{1+(-1)^{\lambda} (x) + 2(x+y)}{(xy(x))} \int_{\Omega(x,y)}^{1} (-1)^{\lambda} \int_{\Omega(x,y)}^{1$  $=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\frac{\cos(\alpha\sin\omega)}{\cos(\alpha+1)}d\omega+\pm1\right]^{\lambda}\left[\frac{\cos(\alpha\sin\omega-2\omega\lambda+1)}{\cos(\omega+1)}d\omega\right]$  $\int_{CO(x \sin u)} \frac{1}{\cos u} \frac{2\omega (x+1)}{\cos u} du + \int_{CO(x+1)} \frac{2\omega (x+1)}{\cos u} du$ Jan(a min w) [ww - us 34 + us 54 - - - - us (2) +1) w] dw + } = 0  $S=\frac{+1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(\kappa\omega\omega)\left[2\omega-\pi(\omega)+\pi(\omega)-\pi(\omega)\right]d\omega=\frac{4}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\sin(\kappa\omega\omega)\frac{\sin(2\omega)}{\cos(2\omega)}d\omega$ 2:50 = 2 (50 - 54) = 65 p  $=\frac{2}{\pi}\int \sin(\alpha \, \omega_0 \phi) \left[\omega_0 \phi + \omega_0 \beta \phi + \omega_0 \delta \phi + \cdots - \omega_0 \cdots\right] d\phi$ 





(The ency hartmay of the k:  $E = \sum_{k=1}^{k} \left[ J_{n}(2) \right]^{2} = \int_{A}^{a} \int d\theta \leq 1$ 1+602 = 2 70 + 4 74 + ---1+ cm2 = 270 + 4 Ja + --= # 1 (4ct sub) =2(7-4+ 70+ 71)-1briac k=00 many: \$ 7/4 = 1+402 + \$ MALA E = 1 [1+ co(4+ 20)] 40 / Jose = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} J(4ct) + \frac{1}{2} vije z crose bren plong much poughter udstalong [struct Jo - 2 7 + 2 7 - 2 76 --- = co2 ale johise vartie tyd sury'n dla Moderny k ? J, + 2 J, + 2 J, + 2 J, - = 1  $E = \frac{1}{3^2} \left[ d\theta \right] = \left[ \cos \left( x \sin \omega - 4 \kappa \omega \right) d\omega \right]$ Offen (x sin) & m 4 kw + s(x sin) & 214 ku } dw  $2 + 1 + 2 + \cdots + 2 = 2 \left[1 + 2^{i\nu} + \cdots + 2^{i\nu}\right]$  $\frac{1-e^{4i\omega}}{1-e^{4i\omega}} = \frac{-4ki\omega - 2i\omega}{1-e^{4i\omega}} = \frac{1-e^{4i\omega}}{1-e^{4i\omega}} = \frac{1-e^{4i\omega}}{1$  $=1+2\frac{-2kiu}{e^{2kiu}} = \frac{2kiu}{e^{2kiu}} = 1+e$  $\sum_{-\mu} \omega_{4} k \omega = 1 + \sum_{2} \frac{2k\omega}{2} \omega_{2} 2(k+1)\omega = \sum_{2} \frac{2\omega}{2} + \sum_{2} \frac{2k\omega}{2} [\omega_{2} k \omega_{2} \omega_{2} - \sum_{2} \frac{2k\omega}{2}]$ = 20 42 2 ks + colo 2 2 kv colo = co 2 kw 2 2 (kH) w ≥ 24 km = - sen 2 Kw sin 2(K+1) w 2:2 w cn(K sou) [cos 2Ku + sin Mu corke of 24)  $E = \frac{1}{n^2} d\theta \int d\omega \frac{\sin 2(kn)\omega}{\sin 2\omega} \cos(\kappa \sin \omega + 2k\omega)$ -sin ( 200) [an 2 KU 22 2 KW + 22 2 KW ch 20]



Juli poughton on the pydkom' i oghylune =0 and church to jourgony purkt o rangue vyhongrai dyanic vymonome yo = A siat Lyenjonga : re noon to hickory jug attraction yk = 41k. () i ryhybris yn=447 y'o = A siato mindany julick predkor puetto o tak einty by & 40 = A rat, pour brownie romigrance tokings phi brighting pulking i ogshylers 20 the gets O millor A coato st \$'w = p(k,t) + J p(k, ++dt) = p(k,t) + A cont 7 (20dt) Portibolary up putter 0 no July poutther mythe 20 a of hail to pour ony punts o range pourse's judiostajui! j = 2 ] [2ct) + += ](2cdt) [1- Jo(2ct)] J2x(2c(t-1c)) + [1- Jo(4ct) & Jo(2cc) [1- J2cc)] J2x 2c(+19 Emine verova ruchu gruktu je jozfil) & de hoils O mich protette o by jo= fets) otter puncung noblech pougthoso dijn = 7  $\dot{y}_{k}(t+\varepsilon) = \dot{y}_{k}(t) + \varepsilon \ddot{y}_{k}(t) +$ ý0(t) = p(0, t+0) Lighty mi 48 ymmene mellysmy wh: gx = q(k,t) imiane vonit: \$ \$ jk (+++) = p(k, +++) ale dle unsylvlulur's voyumen wahladanny po now ten such jimen  $\left[f(t+\tau)-\varphi(0,t)d\right]\int_{2\pi}(2c\tau)$ 9(k, t+2) = p(k,t)+1

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yx = ( yxxx - 2yx + yx-1)
                                                      A [si(xt-pk-p)+1=(xt-pk+p)]
           ye= A sin(x t- sk)
           yn = - d = sin(at-pk)
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                                                                       = - 4 si(x +- pk) sin =
                   d = 42 sin 2
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(t-17)
               y x = - 2c2 yx
                    Miy = A seat
                     \alpha^2 = 2c^2 \alpha = cV_2^2 = \frac{2\pi}{c}
                                   y_k = A_f \sin \alpha t f(k)

y_k = A_f \cos \alpha t \phi(k) + O_f \cot \phi(k)
           Oh'orge ogohinie:
                                                                                      A ext puito e atycki
                  c ynn - (202 + 22) yn + c2 yn-1 =0
                                                                                           4x+1 - (2+ =) 4x + 9x-1 =0
                      9 KH - (2 - a) 9x + 9x-1 =0
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                                                                                                 und = 1 time
            2 might wife - (2- 2) siple =0

\frac{1}{2c} = 1 - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{2c} \quad \text{if } \frac{d^{2}}{dc}

\frac{1}{2c} = \frac{1}{2c} \quad \text{if } \frac{d^{2}}{dc}

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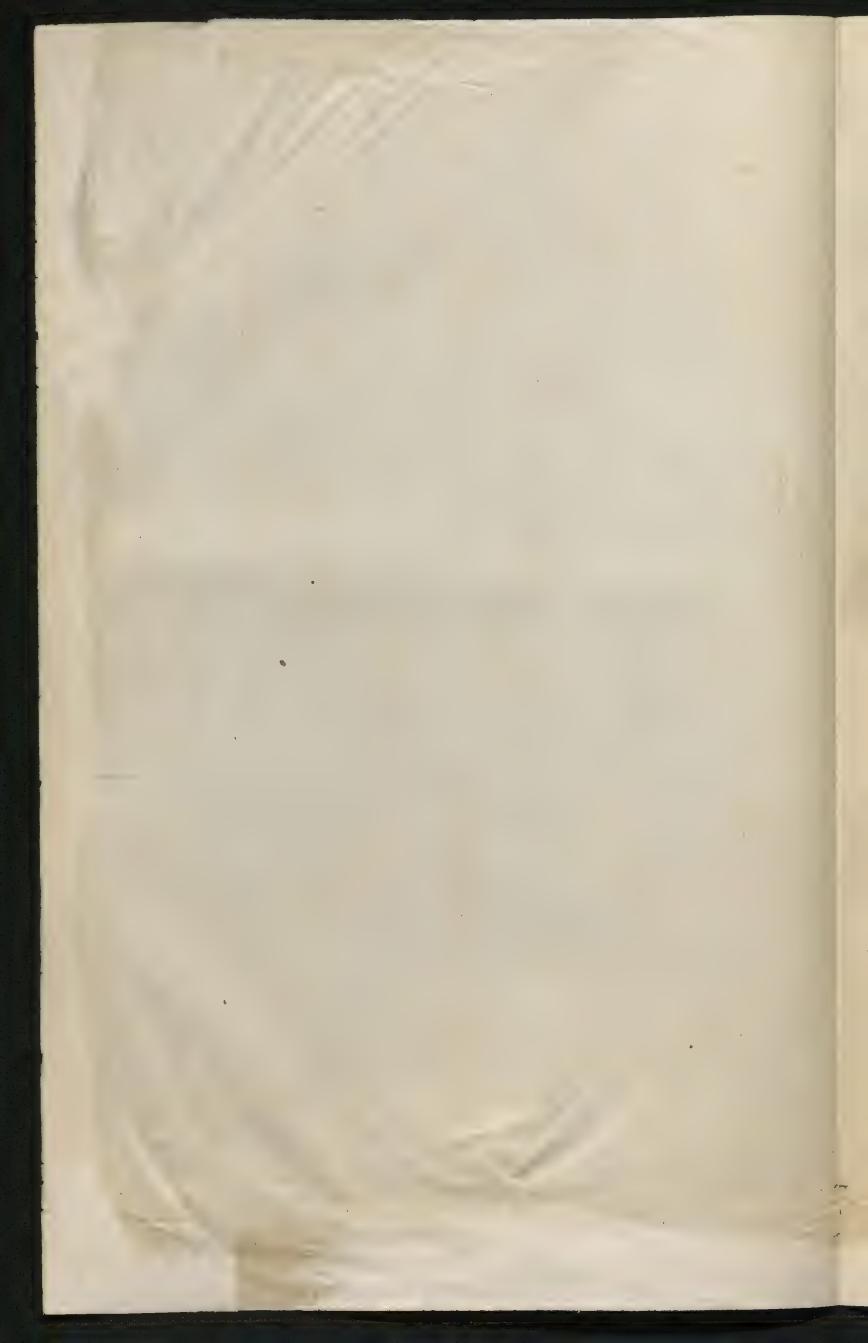
\frac{1}{2c} = \frac{1}{2c} \quad \text{if } \frac{d^{2}}{dc}

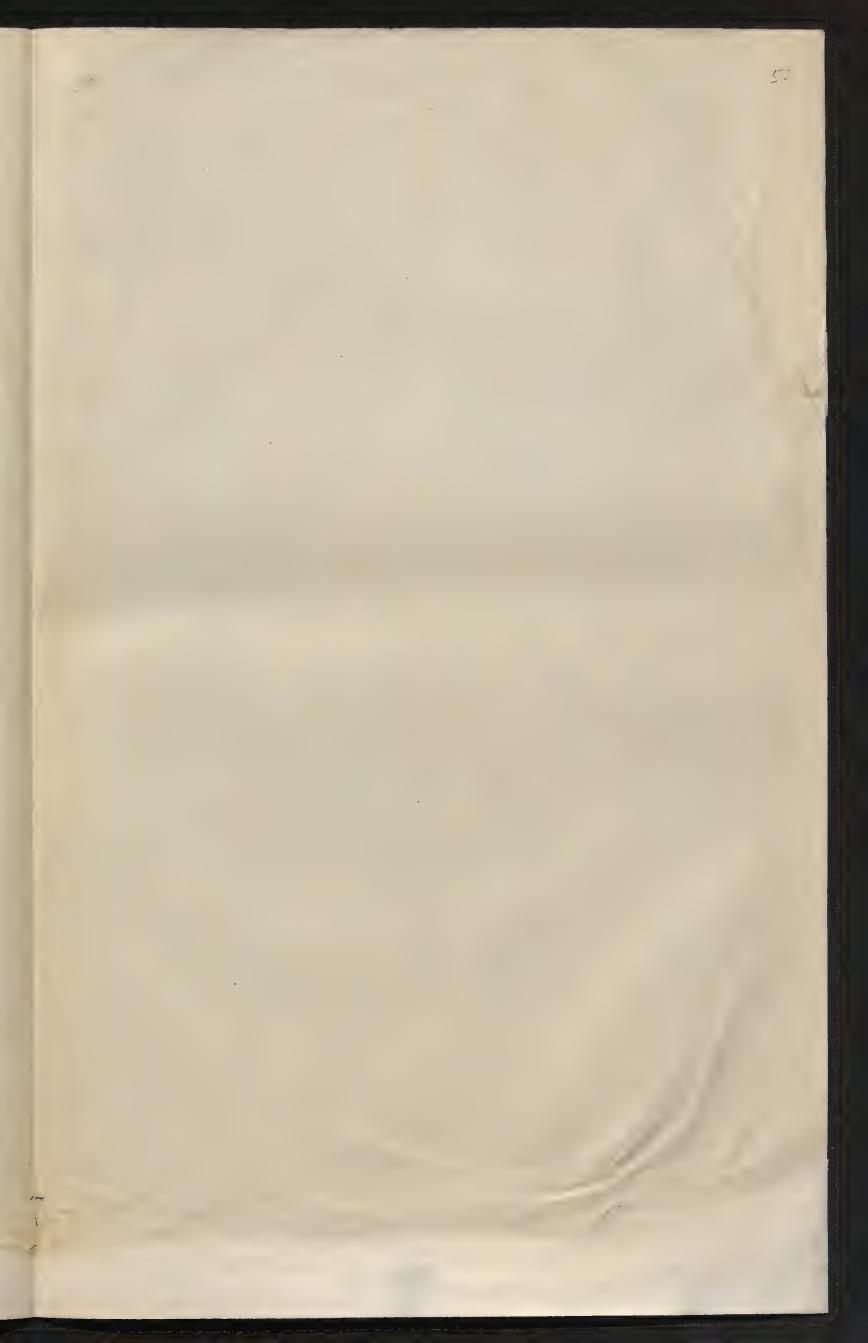
                                                                            e 1/3 + 2+ = 1/4 = 1/4 = 1/- = 1/4 + \(\frac{\au^4}{4c^4}\)
                                                                              el-2 = - x + x + x +
                                                                                                                       ( = 1+ a2 + a2 + a4 + a4 + a4
                 el - (2-at ) + = = = 0
                                                                            ell= 1- 2c2 + V-x2+ + 2c4
                                \frac{e^{\beta}+e^{-\beta}}{2}=1-\frac{x^{2}}{2e^{-\beta}}
                                                                                   · o'de 22 >1 0>2c
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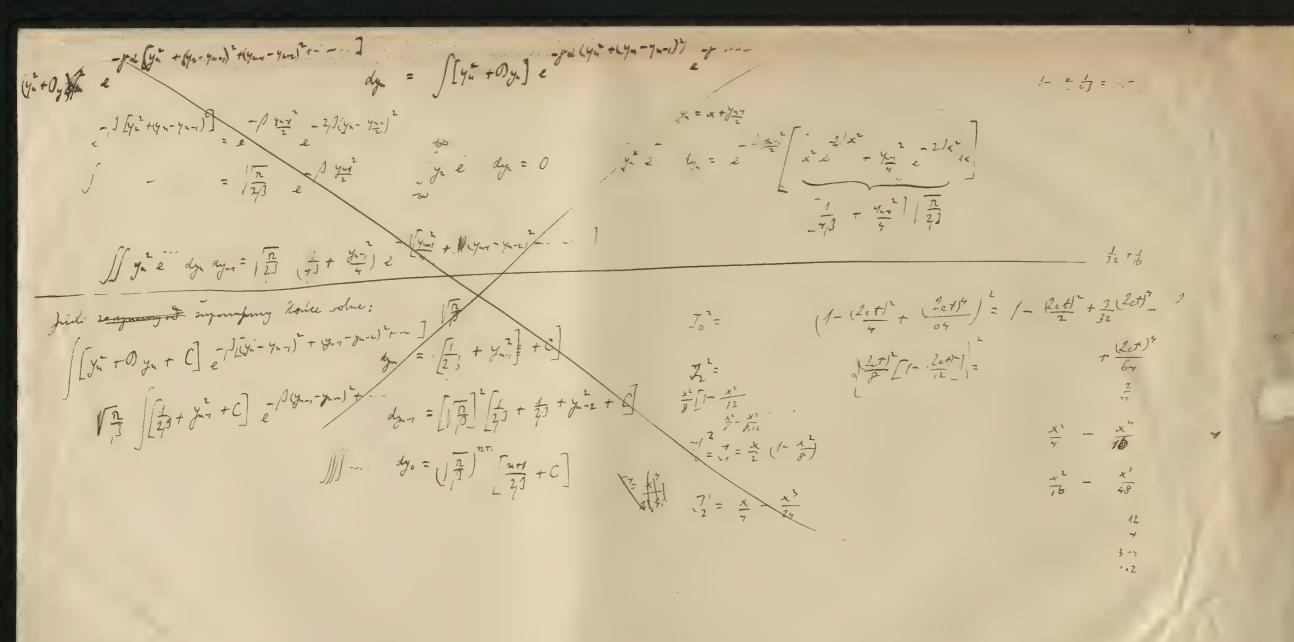
that tain und opania onj dogini 2 m puttod o noch pounony  $j'k = J_{2k}^{2c+3} - J_{2km-k}^{2c+3} + J_{2(2m+k)} + J_{2(4m+k)} = \int_{2K}^{2K} - J_{2(N-K)} + J_{2(2N-K)} - J_{2(3N-K)} + \cdots$   $- J_{2(N+K)} + J_{2(2N+K)} - J_{-} - \cdots$  $\int co(k \sin k) \left\{ \sum_{n=0}^{(-1)} co 2(mN+k) \omega + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n 2(mN-k) \omega \right\} + si(k in) \right\} \leq 2^{-n}$  $= \int cos(x \sin \omega) \left[ cos 2k\omega + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n cos 2(mN-k)\omega \right] +$ - 2 iu (N-k) + 2 iu (2N-k) + 2 iu (3N-k) + ... = -2iuk [(214)N+(214)2N=(27)3N+-.  $= \frac{2i\omega k}{2i\omega N} = \frac{2i\omega k}{2i\omega N} = \frac{-i}{2i\omega N$  $\left\{ in(\kappa \sin \omega) \left[ \cos 2\kappa \omega + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \omega (N-2\kappa)}{\sin \omega N} \right] + \sin (\kappa 2\omega) \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \omega (N-2\kappa)}{\sin \omega N} \right\} d\omega$ =  $\int \omega_{1}(x \sin \omega) \cdot \omega_{2} 2k\omega + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin \omega(x \sin \omega) - \omega(w-2\kappa)}{\sin \omega w} d\omega$ 

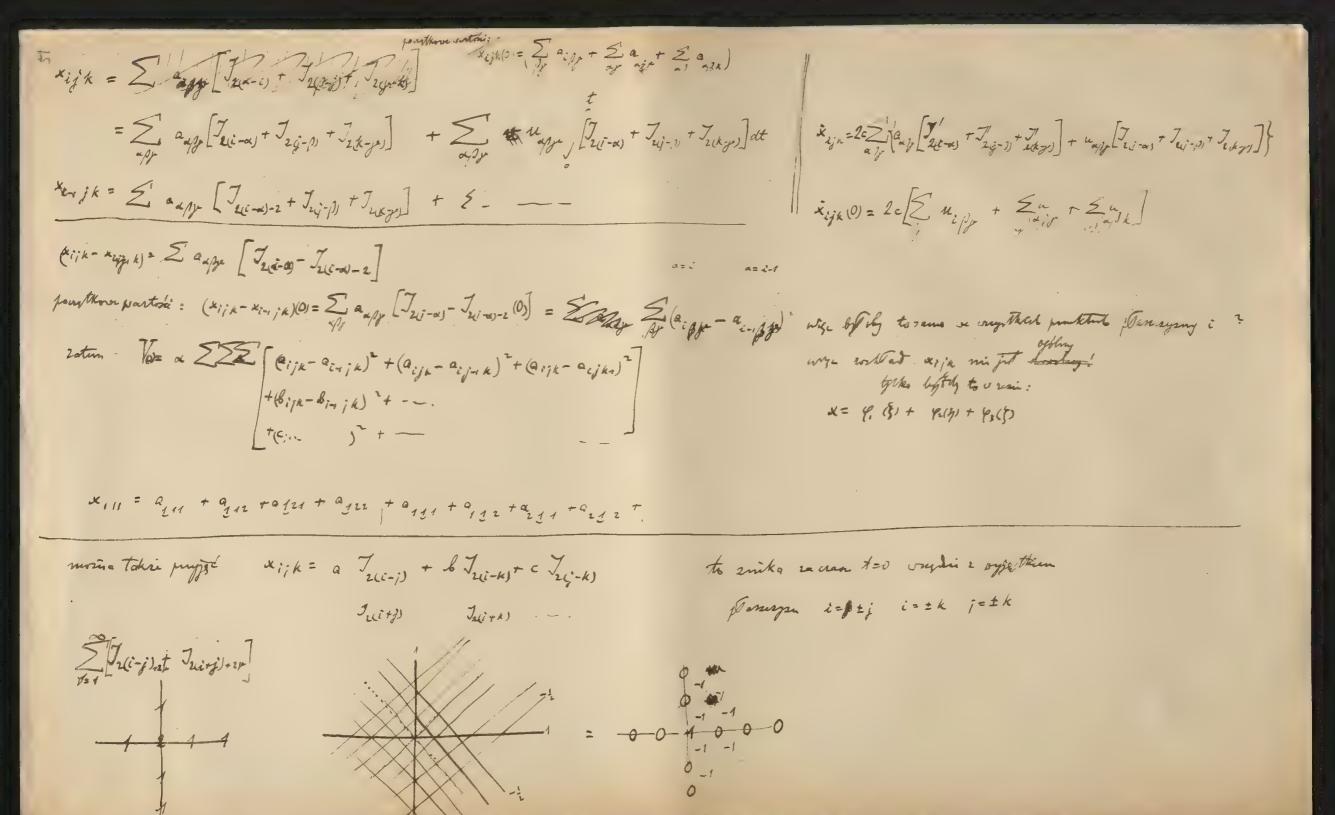
 $m\ddot{y}_0 = +2 \times (y_1 - 2y_0 + y_{-1})$ V = 2 = (yk - yk)2 T = 2 = 2 yk J2 - 27 + J2  $e^2 = \frac{2\alpha}{m}$ -17 +27 = 4 7 4 m c 7 = + 2 x ( # 2027) mc2 = 200 + yo Joat + j. Jzat + yz Jaar youth = yo ] + y, J2 + y2 J4 + y3 76 + 9-1 / Jedt + 92 / Jedt -+ 7 = 72 + 4-2 74 + ....  $\dot{y}_{0}(t) = 2c \left[ y_{0} J_{0}^{\prime} + (y_{1} + y_{-1}) J_{1}^{\prime} + (y_{1} + y_{-1}) J_{4}^{\prime} \cdots \right] + \left[ \dot{y}_{0} J_{0} + (\dot{y}_{1} + \dot{y}_{-1}) J_{2}^{\prime} + (\dot{y}_{1} + \dot{y}_{-1}) J_{3}^{\prime} + (\dot{y}_{1} + \dot{y}_{-1}) J_{4}^{\prime} \cdots \right]$   $= c \left[ y_{0} J_{1} - y_{0} J_{1} + y_{1} J_{3} - y_{1} J_{3}^{\prime} \cdots \right]$   $= c \left[ y_{0} J_{3} - y_{0} J_{1} + y_{1} J_{3}^{\prime} - y_{1} J_{3}^{\prime} \cdots \right]$   $= c \left[ y_{0} J_{3} - y_{0} J_{1} + y_{1} J_{3}^{\prime} \cdots \right]$   $= c \left[ y_{0} J_{3} - y_{0} J_{1} + y_{1} J_{3}^{\prime} \cdots \right]$   $= c \left[ y_{0} J_{3} - y_{0} J_{1} + y_{1} J_{3}^{\prime} \cdots \right]$  $y_1(t) = \left[y_1 J_0 + (y_2 + y_0) J_2 + (y_3 + y_{-1}) J_3 + - \right] + \left[\dot{y}_1 \int_{0}^{t} J_0 + (\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_0)^{\dagger} \right] \int_{0}^{t} dt + -$ Vearingerte programme 162 :

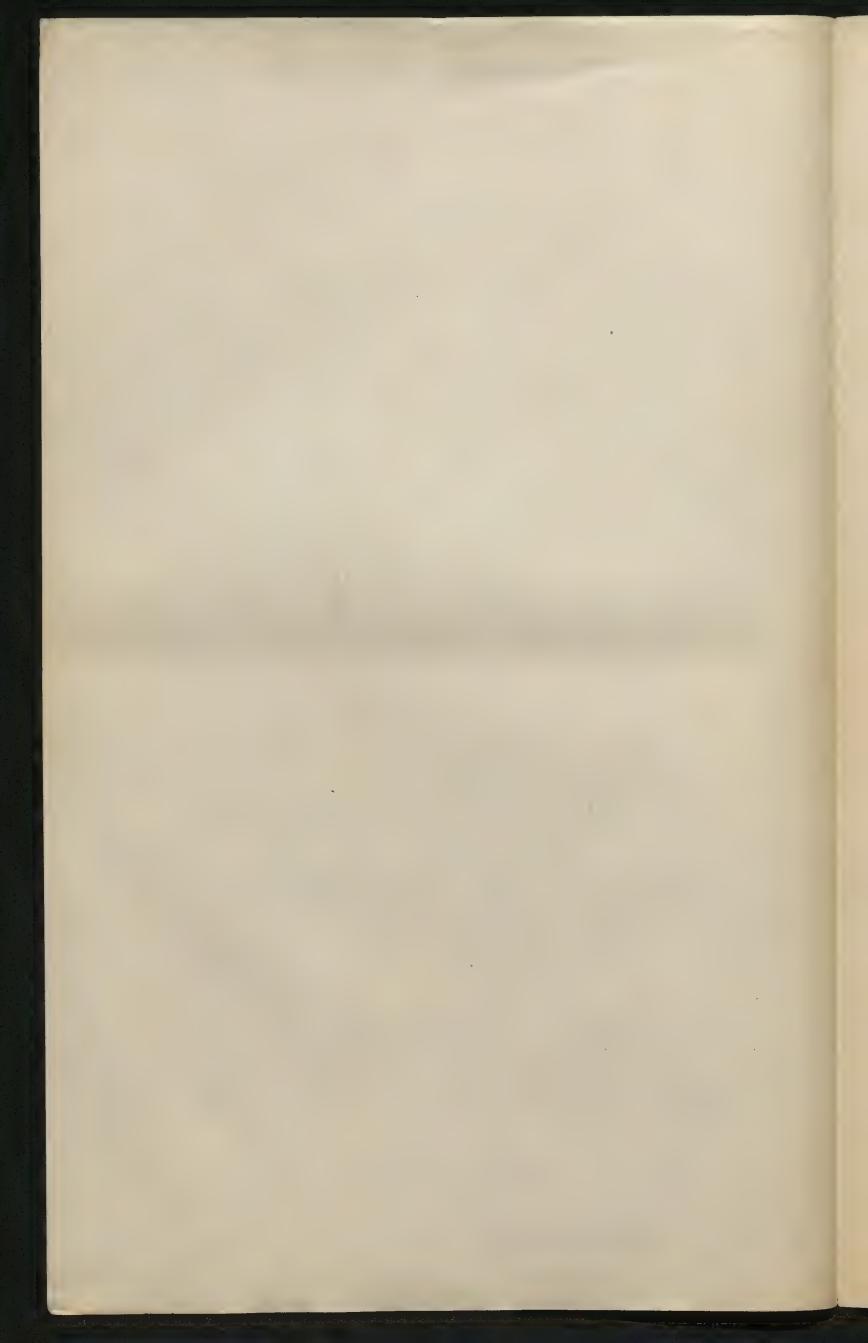
To (40 41 - ) = A & = = A e (40-40) + (4-40) + -- (4-40) + = (40 + 4) + + -- (1) + + -- (1) + + -- (1) + + -- (1) Engine atkaranie of yn: = A fin fan | # A fortice y'm  $\frac{1}{2} y_{0}^{2}(t) = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \left[ y_{0} y_{0}^{2} + \cdots \right]^{2} + \left[ y_{0}^{2} y_{0}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} y_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} y_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} y_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} y_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} y_{2}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} y_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2} y_{2}^{$  $= \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2^{n}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} + \int_{1}^{2} + \int_{4}^{2} + \dots \right] + 4c^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} + 2y_{0}y_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} + 2y_{0}y_{$  $= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} +$  $\frac{m}{2} \underbrace{\{J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \cdots \}}_{2y} \underbrace{\{J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \cdots \}}_{2y} \underbrace{\{J_0^2 + J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \cdots \}}_{2y} \underbrace{\{J_0^2 + J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \cdots \}}_{2y}$   $= \underbrace{\{J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \cdots \}}_{2y} \underbrace{\{J_0^2 + J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \cdots \}}_{2y}$ 

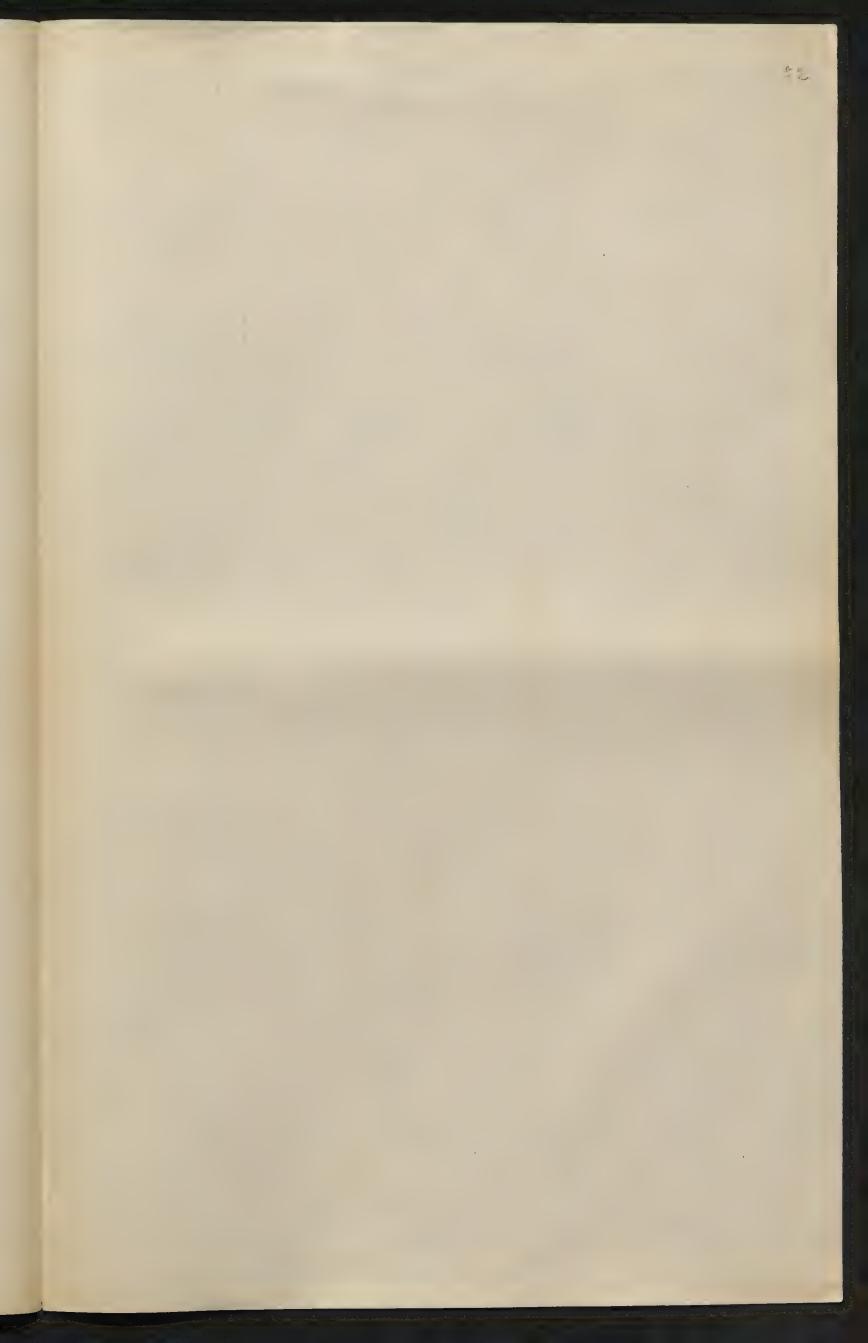












 $J_{2}v = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y - n y) dy$   $J_{2}v = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (n(2ny) dy$   $J_{2}u_{2} - 2 J_{2}v + J_{2}v - 1 = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{4}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{4}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$   $= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{n} (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) (x x y) dy$ 

of S= for(Zney) willy willy will de D; +D; +Ox = 32 work sing con dig wording worky sing day 140  $\chi = 2$   $\int co(\lambda i \gamma) co \lambda i \gamma co \lambda k \varphi d\gamma = \int co i \varphi co \lambda \varphi d\gamma$ = 1 [w(+j) 4 + wi-j4)] a kyd= 4 [[w(+1+k)+ + w(+f-k)+ + w(-j+k)+ + w(-j-k)]+] Myo & ogshord no to samo joh Jecitica) eta

Sitka

-dy mijs=2a [(y=1 -2 yij + yeng) + yij - 2 yij + yijn)]

ponturer Juj de nij vyrere joho tiniora funkcya to Ja mujimijum Juja Din To Ja Dij in j= 2c[] + ] + ] + ] + ] + ] + ] + ] + ]

: y' = 70 [70 \$ + 7, " ] +40 [70 \$ +7, \$] + 7, \$" +7, \$"

Jo 1 +4c 1 -4c 4 - 4c 4 TJ [ 41 - 40 4 - 40 \$ - 40 \$ + 80 \$ \$ + 40 \$

Albo junglings: Jij = J2: \$ + J2: 1. 4; i · J'u \$ + 7, \$! j = ブル・東+ 2 ブ: 車; + 元・草; 2 71 \$ + 72 \$ = 72 AP + 72+54;

+ 2 Jin 1 + 7 wn 4 "

441 = 2川、中一里中: 一部 更 + 老で更

 $2J_{1}' = J_{0} - J_{1}$   $\frac{2}{2}J_{1} = J_{0} + J_{2}$   $2(J_{1}' + J_{1}) = 2J_{0}^{*}$ 

J' = J' - J' + J' = - J' - J' + 27 E

Ju-1 = 2 x y - - 7+1

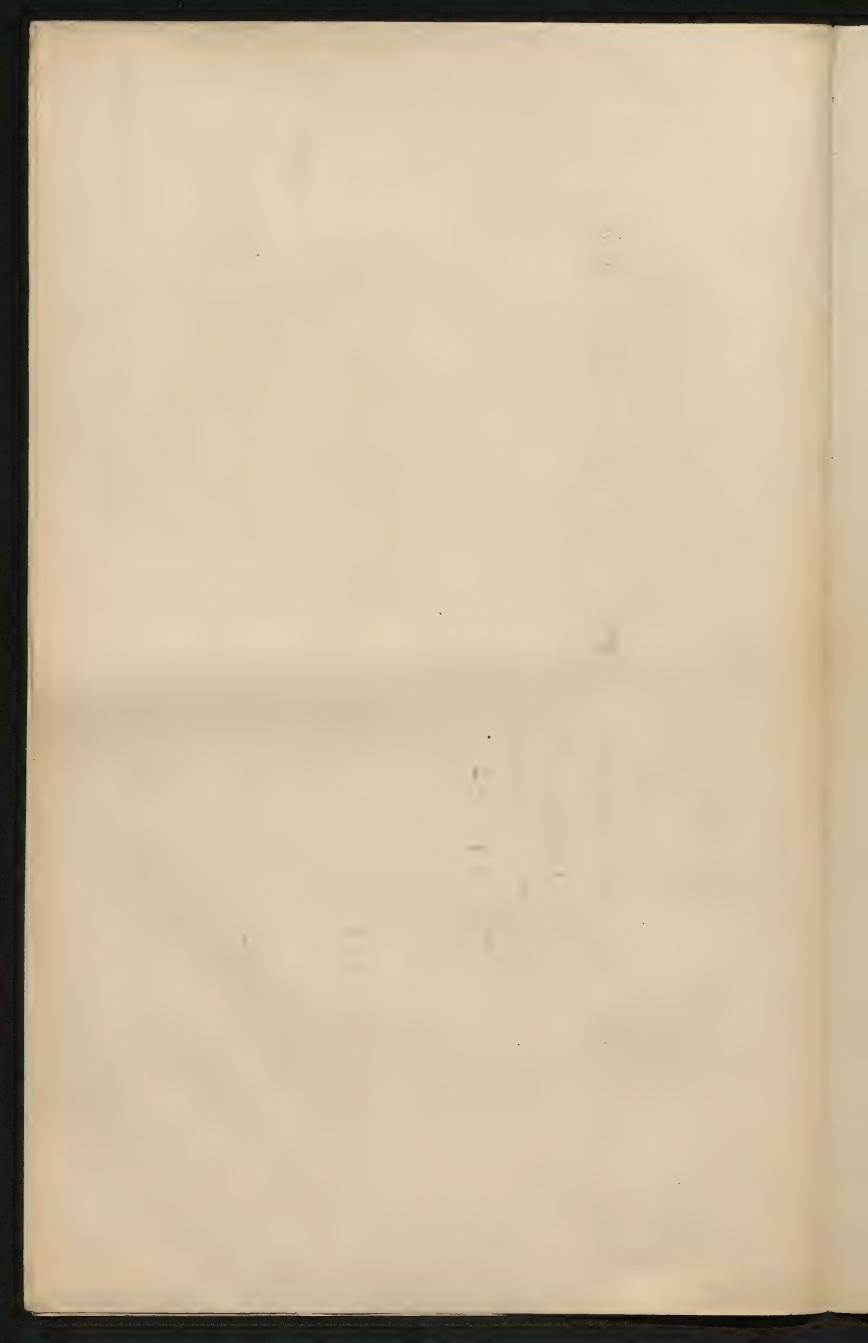
271 = 721-1 + 721+1 = 4 721 - 2722+1

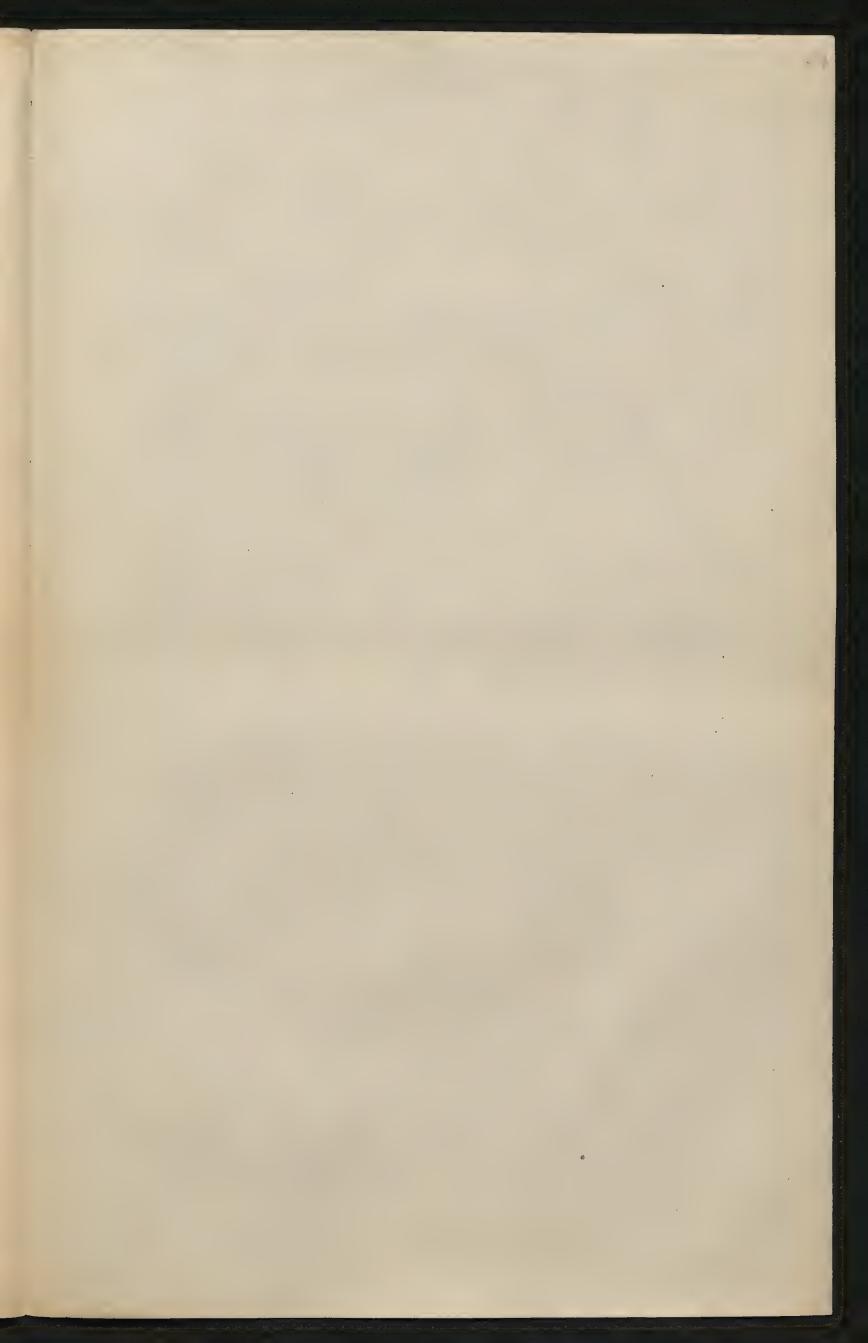
27/21 = 72i - Tritz 7/22+2 = 4i+2 7/21+1 - Tri = 2 Ju - 41+2 Juits

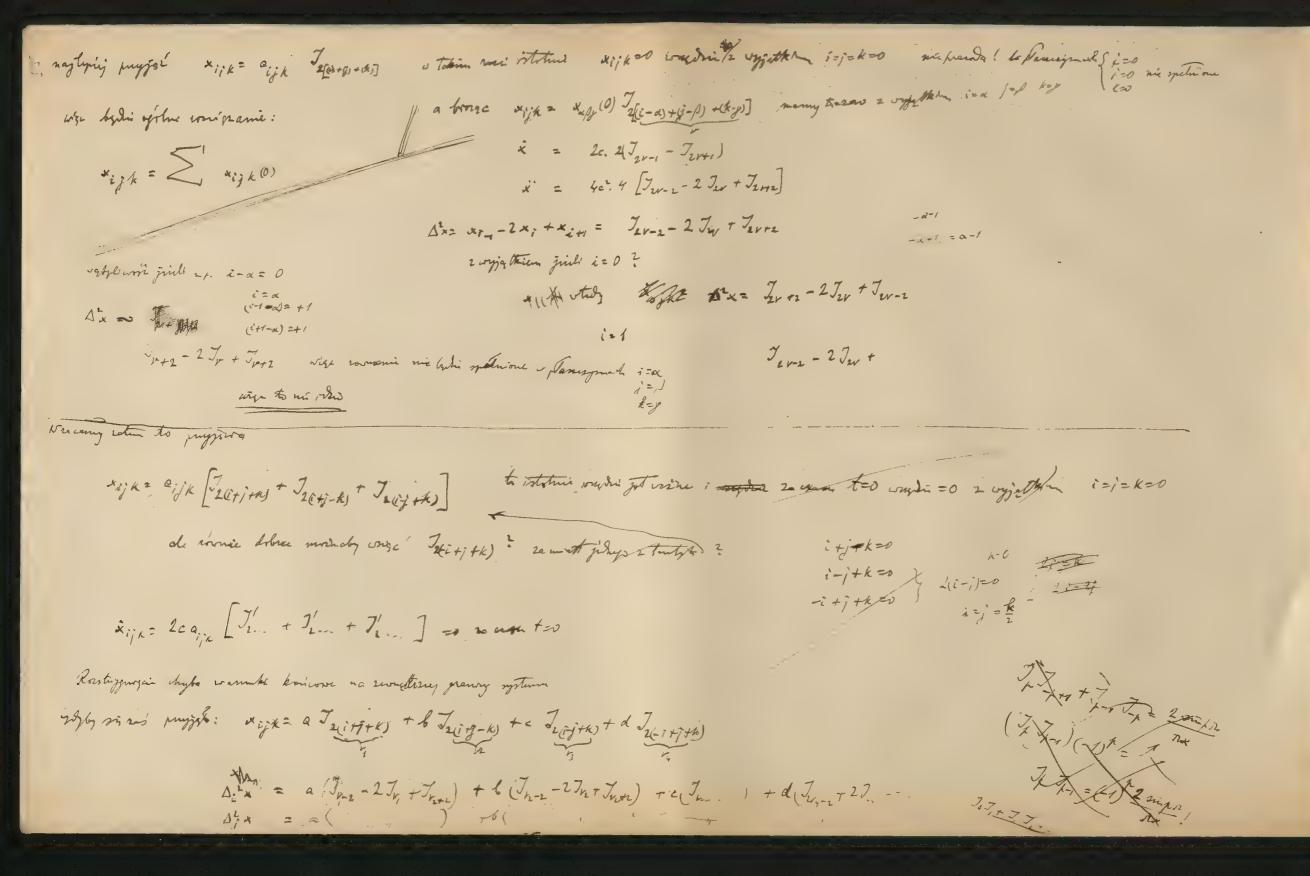
子 + 芸里; +24;]+ブル [-2里; - 地は サナリーないサインの・サナ = 21,4

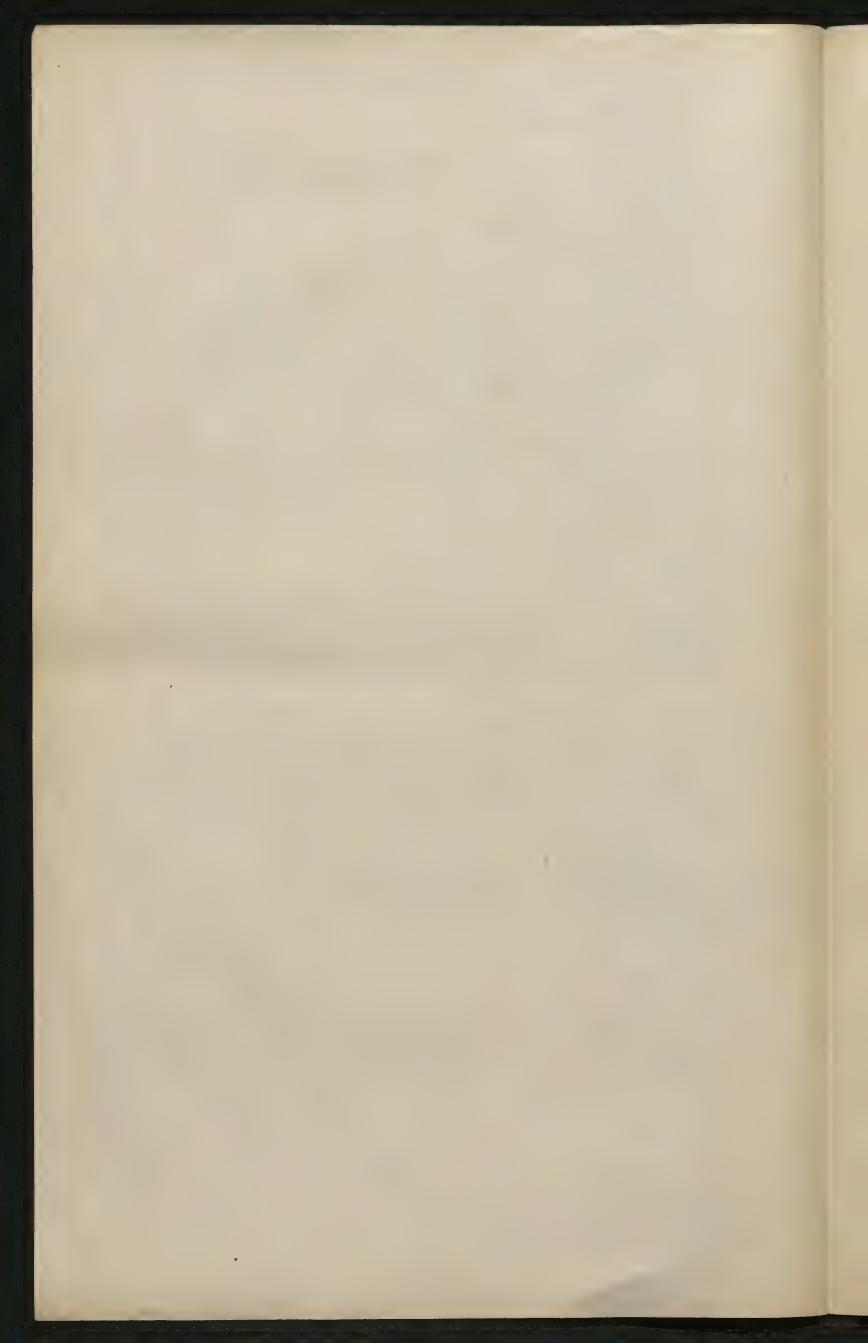
2号= 山道里-型了一型

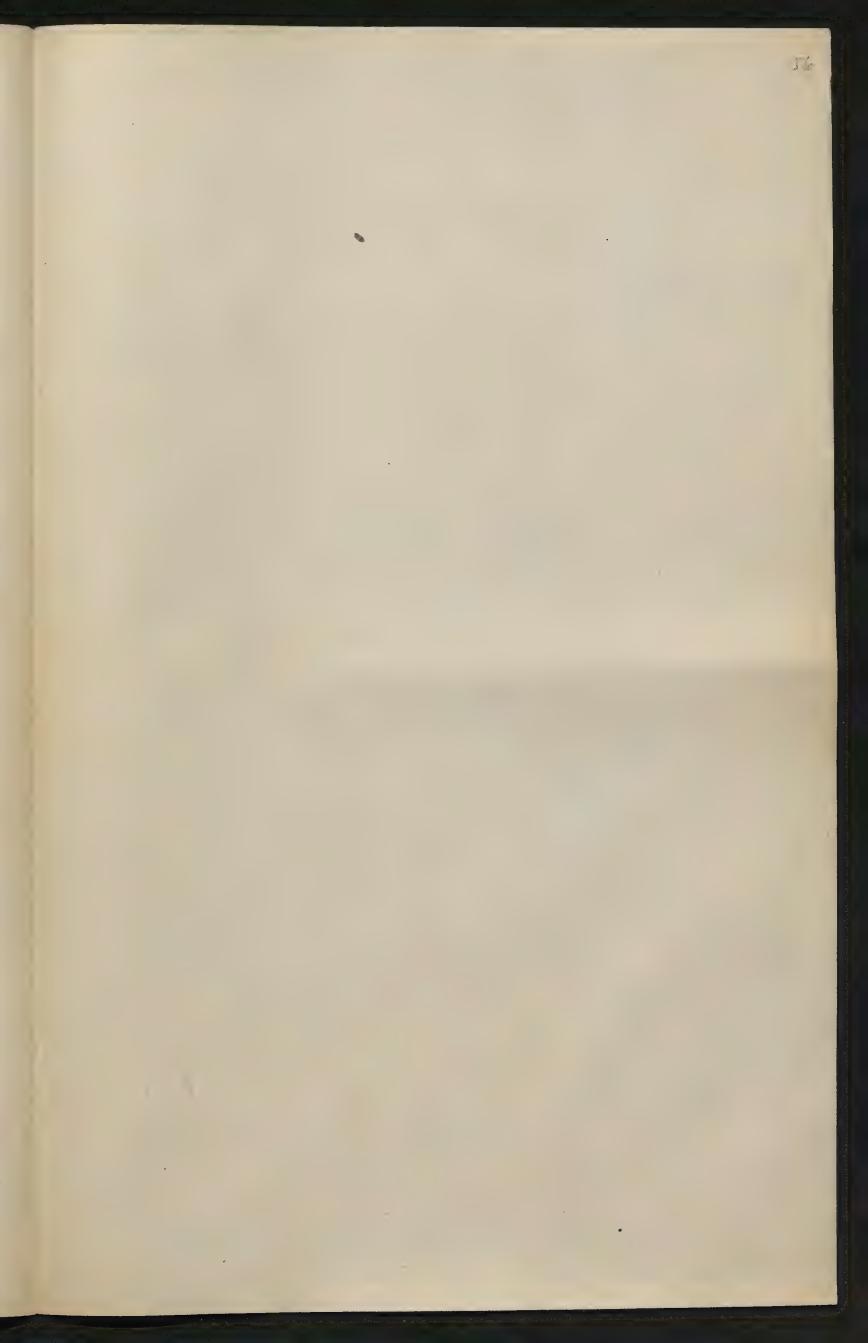
2 ] = - 4 + 4 - 4i+2 4.









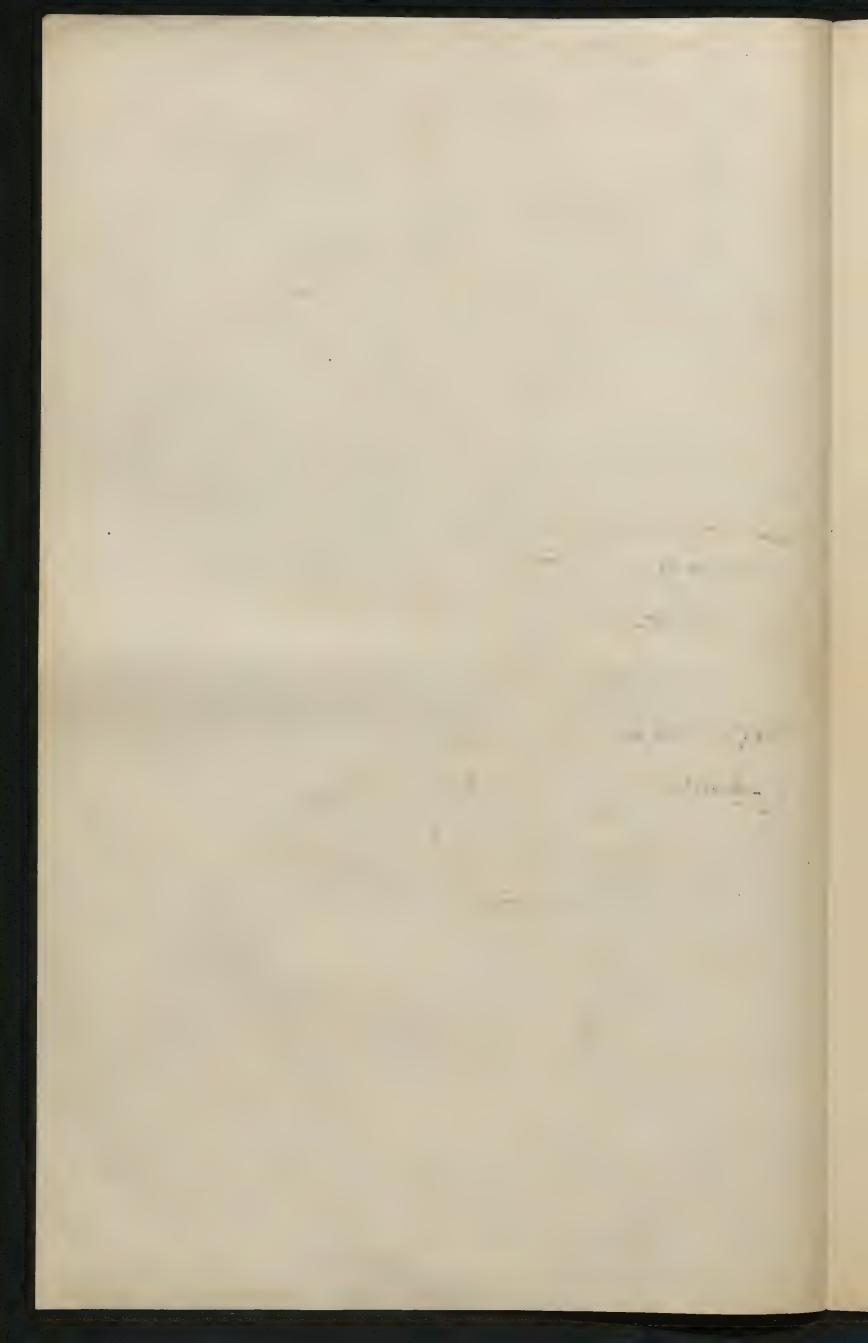


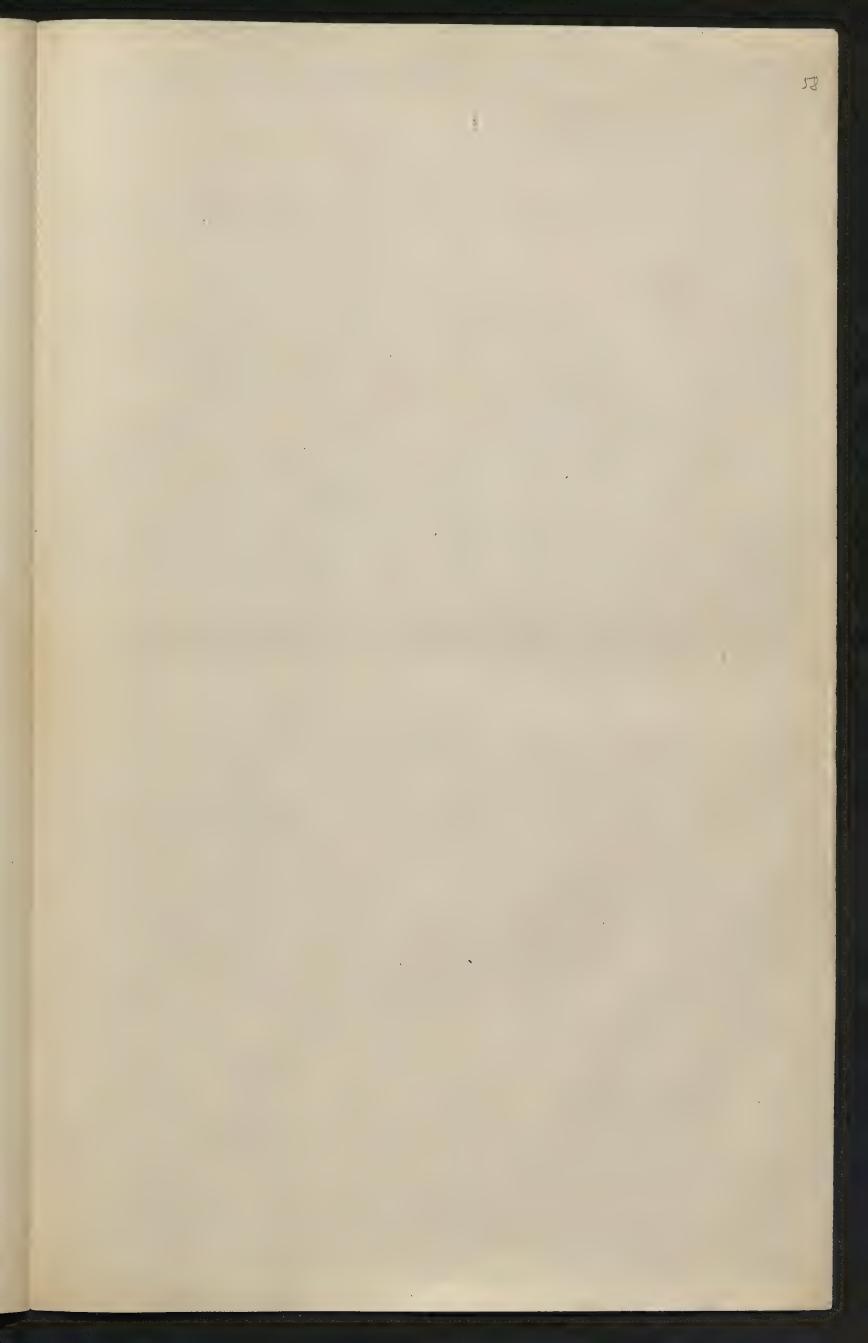
 $A_{KK}^{L} = a \left( J_{4V_{i}-1} + J_{4V_{i}+1} \right) + \cdots$   $\frac{d^{2}m}{2a \cos t = 0}$   $\frac{da}{da} = \frac{da}{da} \qquad \frac{da}{da} = \frac{da}{da}$ 

7. + 2[]2+ In+ 7.+- ]=1 Jo- 272 +2 Jy -- = en2

2(7,-7)+95-1=252

4 J"x = Ju-2 - 2 Jus Jun



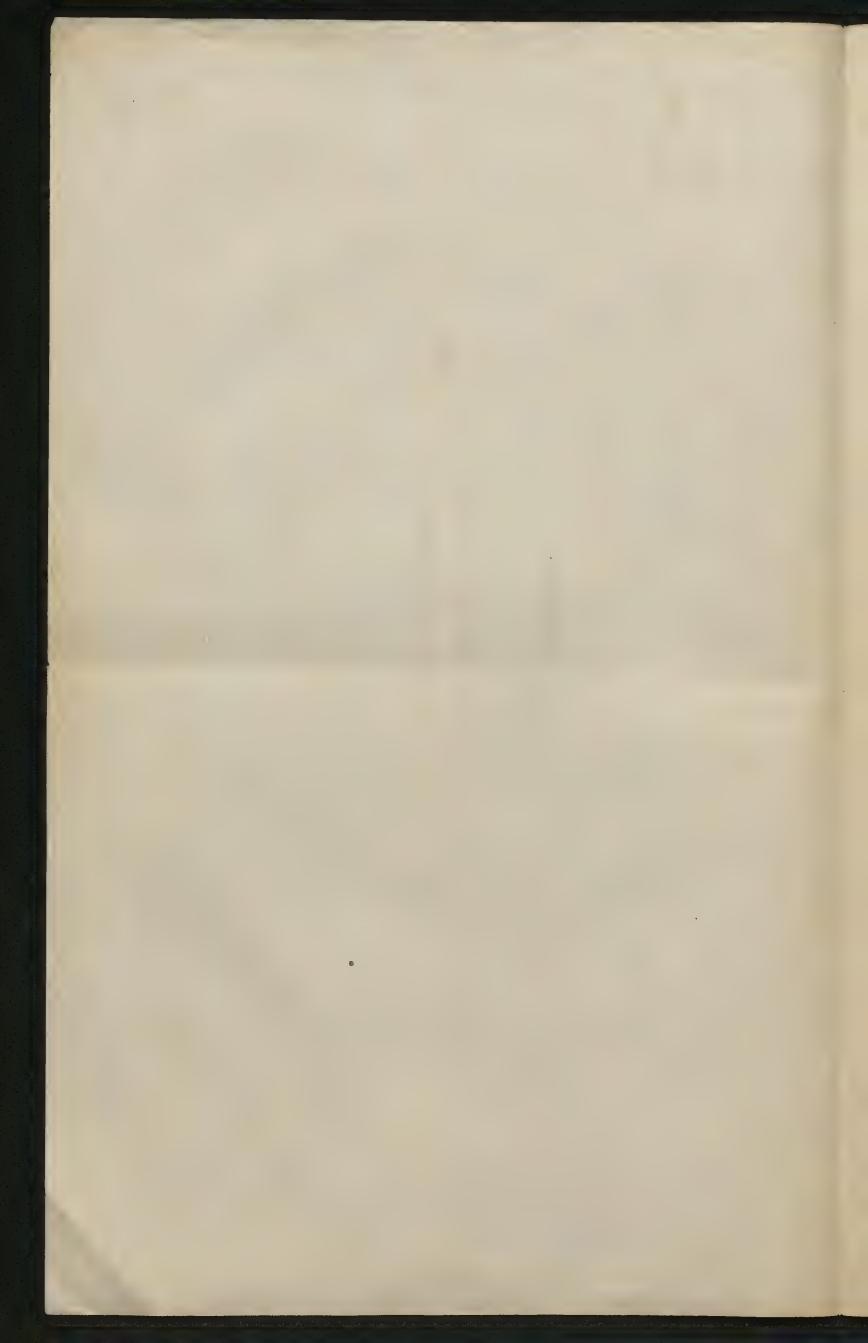


Kyiza Zi (Let) post 9== 2ac 7/2= #ac(72i-1-72i+1) J = a 7/2; (2et) + 16 7/2: (2et) } she rivine dobre mondy wife J" = Ji - 2 - 2 72; + Jist Ni pravis to Any she morn by purple the at 70 (Vx) J' (V2) - 7° (12) - matigate - (44-20) + (44+20) + (84-20) + (84-20) - (84-20) - (84 - J' + J' - J<sub>2</sub> + 2 J<sub>0</sub> - J<sub>2</sub> -2 (1642+17)

324 - 74424 - 744224 + 74-24 + 74+24 - ...
=(1) / 1/2 [CO(K+2) (1-2 + 2 - ... - ... |

```
Try opmray:
V= x [2 (xk-xk+)2+
                 = = (xigh - xinjk) + (yijk - yijnk) + (2ijh - 2ijh) | = (xijk + yijk + 2ijh)
          BY 2 2d (- xitis k + 2xish - xilly)
                                                                                                                                              m ÿijk= 2x [yij=k-1 yijk + yij-1 x]
              m x ; ik = 2 x [x + ijk - 2 x + x + x + jk]
                xijk = 2 xijk 0) J. (2ct) | Yijk = 2 yijk(0) J
+ - x - - - J d4 |
            Cremonenie enegie

Cojk - x + jk x sjk
                                                                                                                                                                                               a tokin resi porothel by popular resultat is just a 1/2
                                                                                                                                                                                         ale to deletys is titiz energie plynin tylks a kuruku timinym ( and order order x, elso Y elso L): mi rozehodi sig
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           m ig = 2x[xz, ix xz, ix zymais inprepared whiteh invoyed is
to morganic mains represent inprepared whiteh invoyed is
             Justi 200 !
            m xijk = 2d [xinijk - 2rijk + Kitijk) + (xijak - 2xijk + kijtik) + (xijk - Panijk + kijkti)] to
             V= Z = ((xijk-xijk)2+ (xijk-xijk+)2+ (xijk-xijk+)2+ [(yijk---)2-]+ [2jk--]
                   * So = 2 Secustor vorgranic:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  biong- xijk = a Jzi Jzj Jzk mi ishi!
                     xijh = MM a Jzi + 6 Jzj + c Zzk
                                 ze van teo: sourie x=0 z vyrthen omythi xo; k = a
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         i = 2 ec [ J' Ji ] 1 k + - - ]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          = ec [ ]21-1 Jz; Jen - Jzitt Zi Jru + Jet Zj-1 Jzn - Zi Jzj+, Jru -
                                                                                                                                                                                                      Kilo=c the
                                                                                                                                                                                                      × 000 = affite
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = \underbrace{=}_{2} \left( J_{2i-2} - \underbrace{J_{2i}}_{2i+2} + J_{2i+2} \right) J_{2j} I_{2k} + \underbrace{J_{2i-1}}_{2j-1} J_{2k} - \underbrace{J_{2i-1}}_{2i+1} J_{2k} + \underbrace{J_{2i-1}}_{2k-1} J_{2k-1} + \underbrace
```



 $\int_{V(2)}^{2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin 2\pi dx \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} (22 \sin x) dx$   $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dx \sin 2\pi x \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos [2\pi \sin x \sin x - \pi \omega] d\omega$ 

is a with

= 1 cos (m-19 y.dy fan[2x cory sin d- (um) d] dd \*

There (2x cory)

July 2 2 (cos[2 sin c - 4 c) dw cos(2 sin p - 4 p) dp

2 (cos[2 (sin c + 5 mp) - 2 p) (v + p p)] + cos[2 (sin p - 2 p) - (v = p p)] dp dw

2 cos [2 sin q cos ] + cos [2 sin q cos ] - v (q + 2) + p d - v)]

[cos[2 cos q sin d) - v (q + 2) - p (2 - y)]

[cos[2 cos q sin d) - (v + p) d + (p - v) q]

- cos [2 cos q sin d - (v + p) d cos p - v (q + 2) + p d - v)]

- cos [2 cos q sin d - (v + p) d cos p - v (q + 2) + p d cos p - v (q + 2) + p d cos p - v (q + 2) d cos

Righ(0) = Saink T & Brink + & Cigh

3 to a mie og nsexulcimi dovolut

was light = appropriate tijn = appre (Tz; + Tz; + Tzk)

\*ijk(0) = \( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ \fr

rendered sult 2: it !

allo tie operati a jih joko nove za Brusu! zamist 272

linge Thirj-ks 12x = 72v-2 +2 Tr+2 12 x2 J2 v+2 - Fw + Jw-2

- Triti Jeg- , Trut Trin Trin Trut Trion To Tree Jon Jon + Ji (Jij-2-2 Jij -- ) Jen + Izi-, Jij-, Jen - Jzin Jej-, Jen + Jzi Jej-, Jen + Jen + Jej-, Jen + Jen + Jej-, Jen + - Jaire Jyr, Jent Juite Jeste Junt Jes Jejon Jen- Tri Timber + Jei Trj - 1 Jek - - Ji Trj+ Jek +

Mongt red x = a/1/2/1/2/1/201)

m is = ma [] 2/1/4/2/ - 2 ] 2/4/1/4 + Juinny +2] for ナナー +-+ ナーー ーナカ Ac2m # = 600

 $\frac{c^2m}{b} = \alpha \qquad c^2 = \frac{8\alpha}{m}$ cr tokin vari it a; k = x; k(0) | i+j+k=0!

= worker presuntation of forespine 2+f+k=0

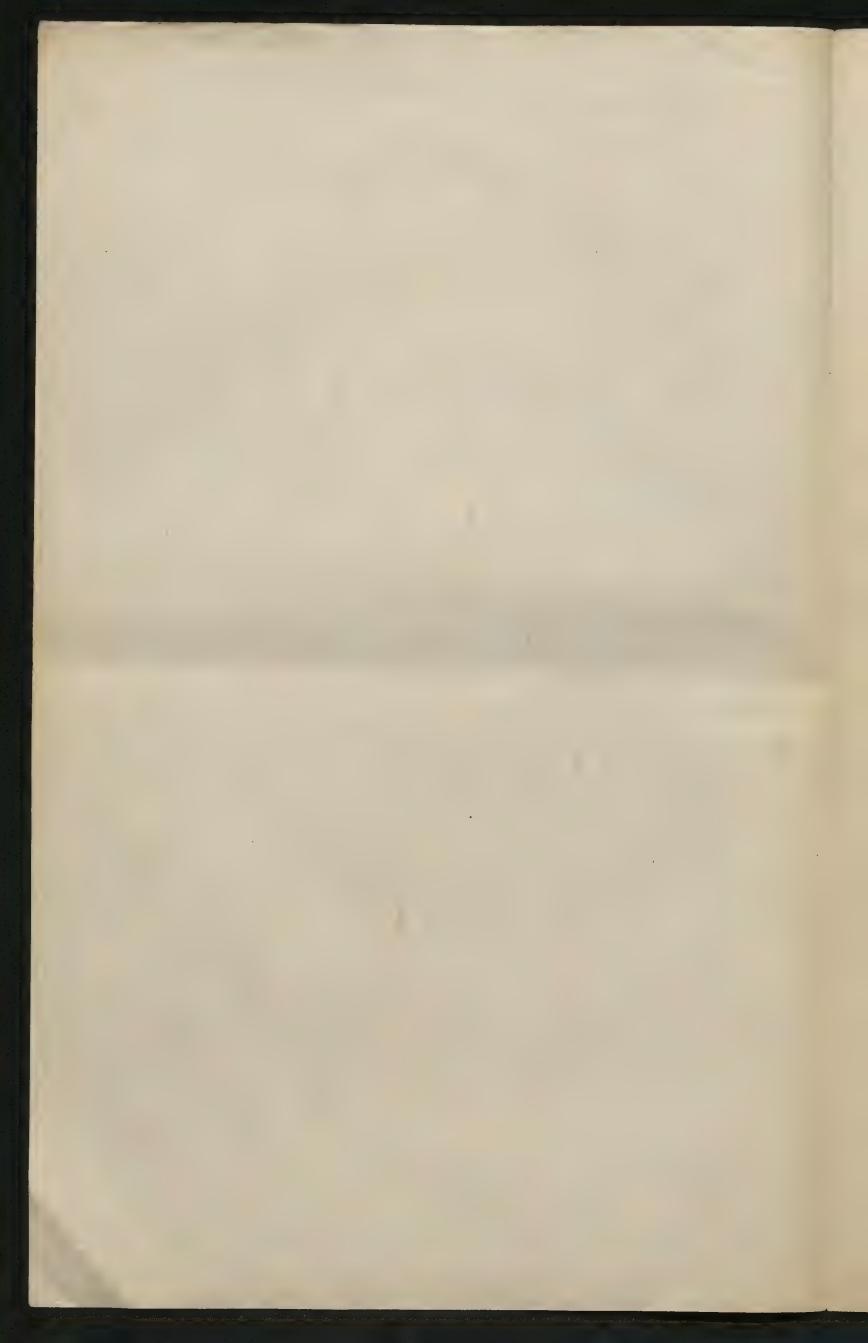
jul voter pryfracury xijk= Par a [ zi+j+k) + Zi+j-k) + Jzi-j+k)

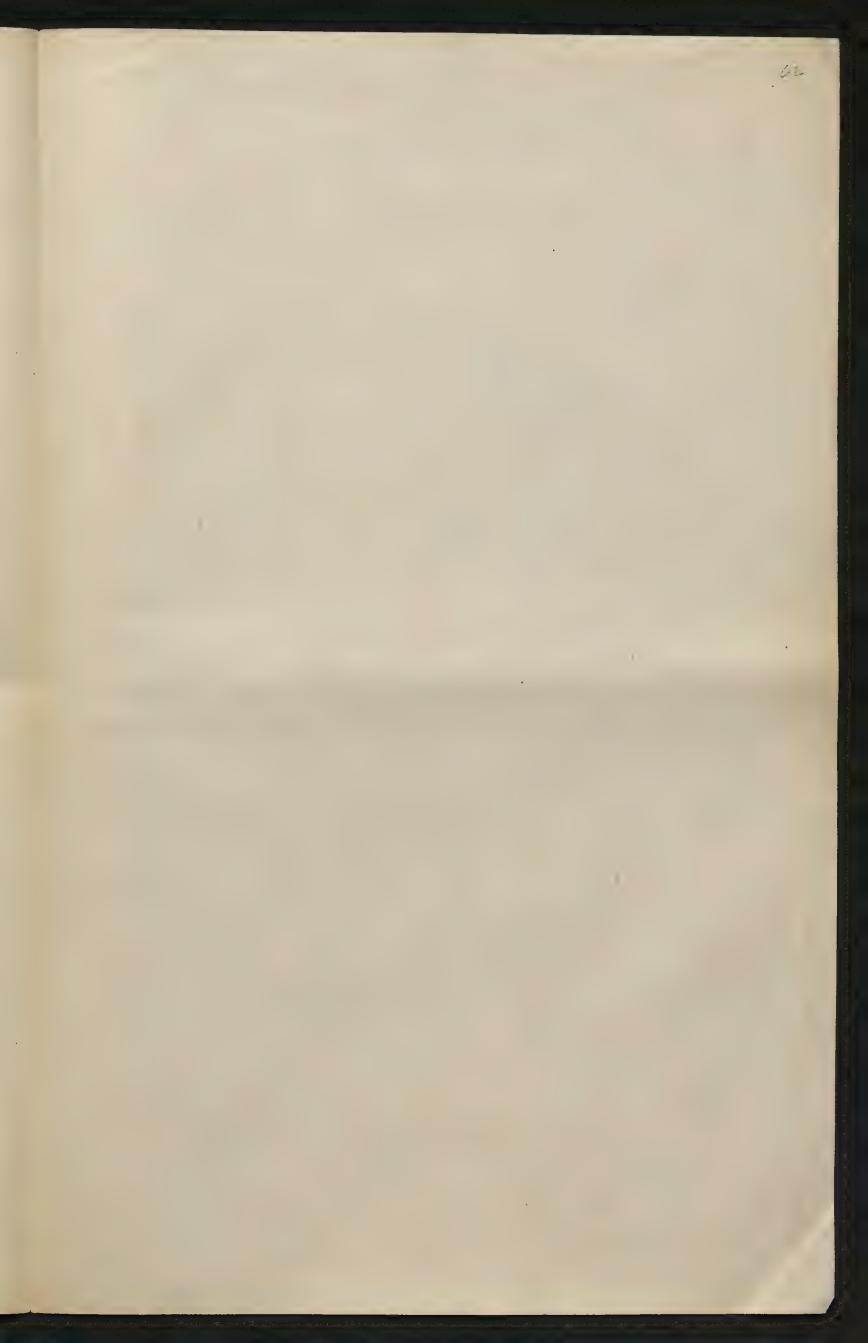
to 20 sean += s mur hji vombi =0 2 ogjetkum

i + j + k = 0 i + j + k = 0 i + j + k = 0 i = f = k = 0

Notrock - /2 = c (e - 2+e) + (e -2 +e) dir = c + Ma (Shu + Shu) Will State = 202 (cos24-1) + (cu24-1)] = - 402 [sin 4 + sin 4] w= I file (Ae Hoe with + e the XILING) front 1= 2c / snig + 2 34 2 = = [A con (2kq + 2hy) + 0 sin (2kq + 2hy) + C con(2kq - 2hq) + D sin (2kq - 2hy)] = 2ct sin (4 + sin (4))  $W_{R} = \int \mathcal{D}(\varphi, \psi) \sin 2k\psi \sin 2k\psi \cos(2ct \sqrt{\sin \psi + \sin \psi}) d\psi d\psi$ ho tis we Dig, y) sin 2(kgothy) coo(2 et Vining + sing) dy dy brage lydej cos.  $\omega = /\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{(4,4)} = 2k \phi + h_4) \cos(2e t /sing + sing) dy dy$ Usi Day sin 2(ky+ky) do dy \$ 14th To (thethe) as rarie membrany wyty: 20 = c ( 20 + 20) 250= x 7' w = f(x,y) sinet w Trugh ugui rach:

Sty = co din + d 32 = # 13/2 xx 7" + 1 1 2 7" = 3 7" = J(Nety) sict 





Juli v coloni n M wolnych punktin (n plly orryth)

A, = (4) sin h + (4) sin 2n (7 mm) sin (n mm) +

A2 = (41) sin 2n

A3 = ---

 $A_{\frac{n+1}{2}} = (y_1) \sin \frac{n+1}{2(n+1)} + (y_2) \sin \frac{2(\frac{n}{2}+1)n}{n+1} + - - y_{\frac{n}{2}}^{n} \sin (\frac{n+1}{2(n+1)} + n)$ 

(Y) = A; sin un + A= 2 - 2h +--

sin 
$$\frac{k nn}{2(nn)} = \sin k \frac{n}{2} \frac{n}{(nn)} = \sin k \frac{n}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{nn}\right)$$

sin  $K(N+D)n = \sin \left(\frac{k nn}{2(nn)} + \frac{kn}{nn}\right)$ 
 $S = \frac{kn}{2} \left(\frac{nn}{nn}\right) = \sin k \frac{n}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{nn}\right)$ 

$$A_{\frac{m}{2}+m} = (y) \sin(\frac{m}{2}-m-1)\frac{n}{2(m)} - y_2) \cdot (\frac{n}{2}-n-1)\frac{2n}{2(m)} +$$

$$= A_1 \left[ \sin \mu \cdot \sin \nu - \sin \mu \cdot \sin \nu + \frac{n}{2} \sin \nu \right]$$

$$Cog(-1) - u(n-1)$$

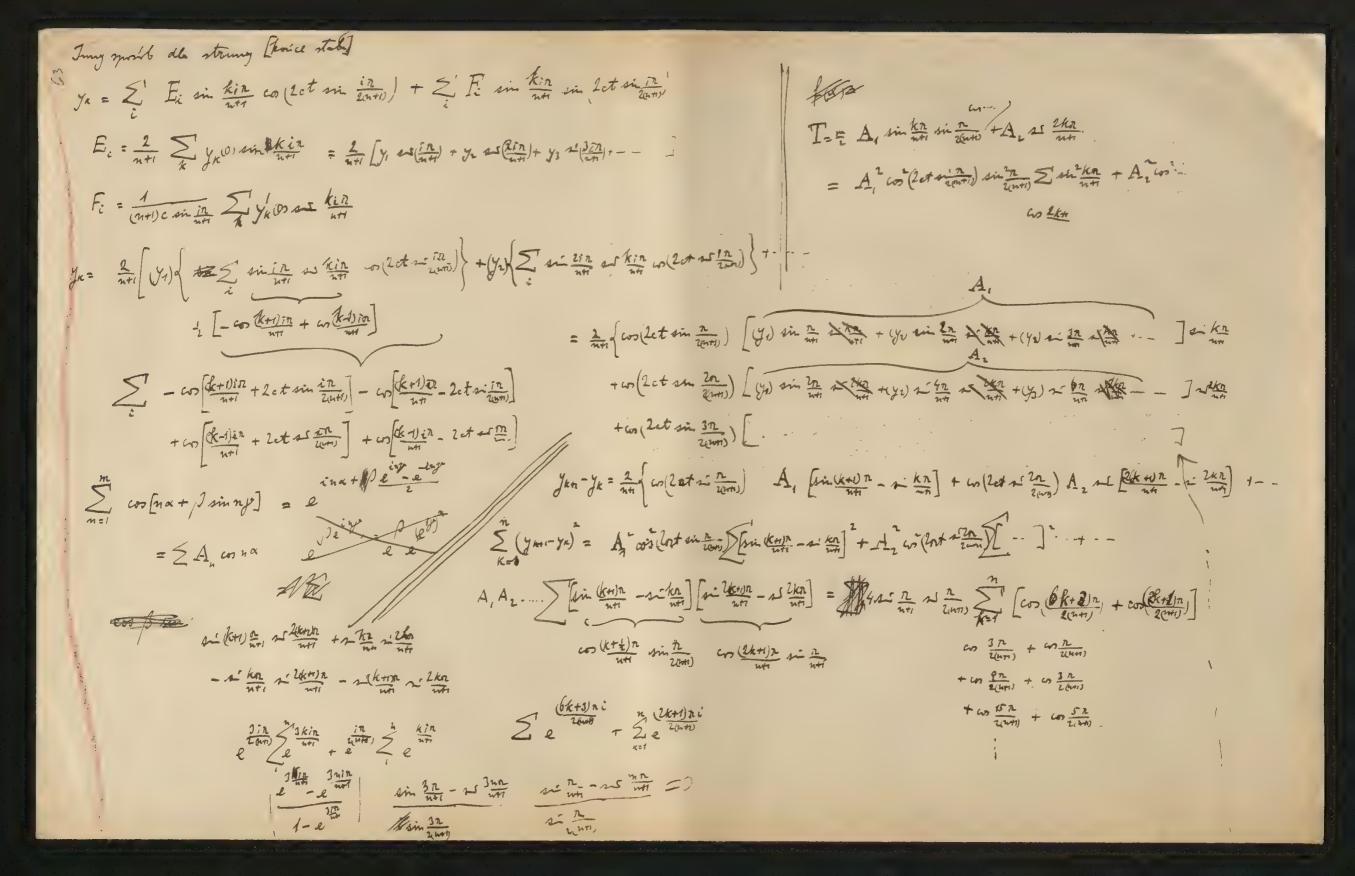
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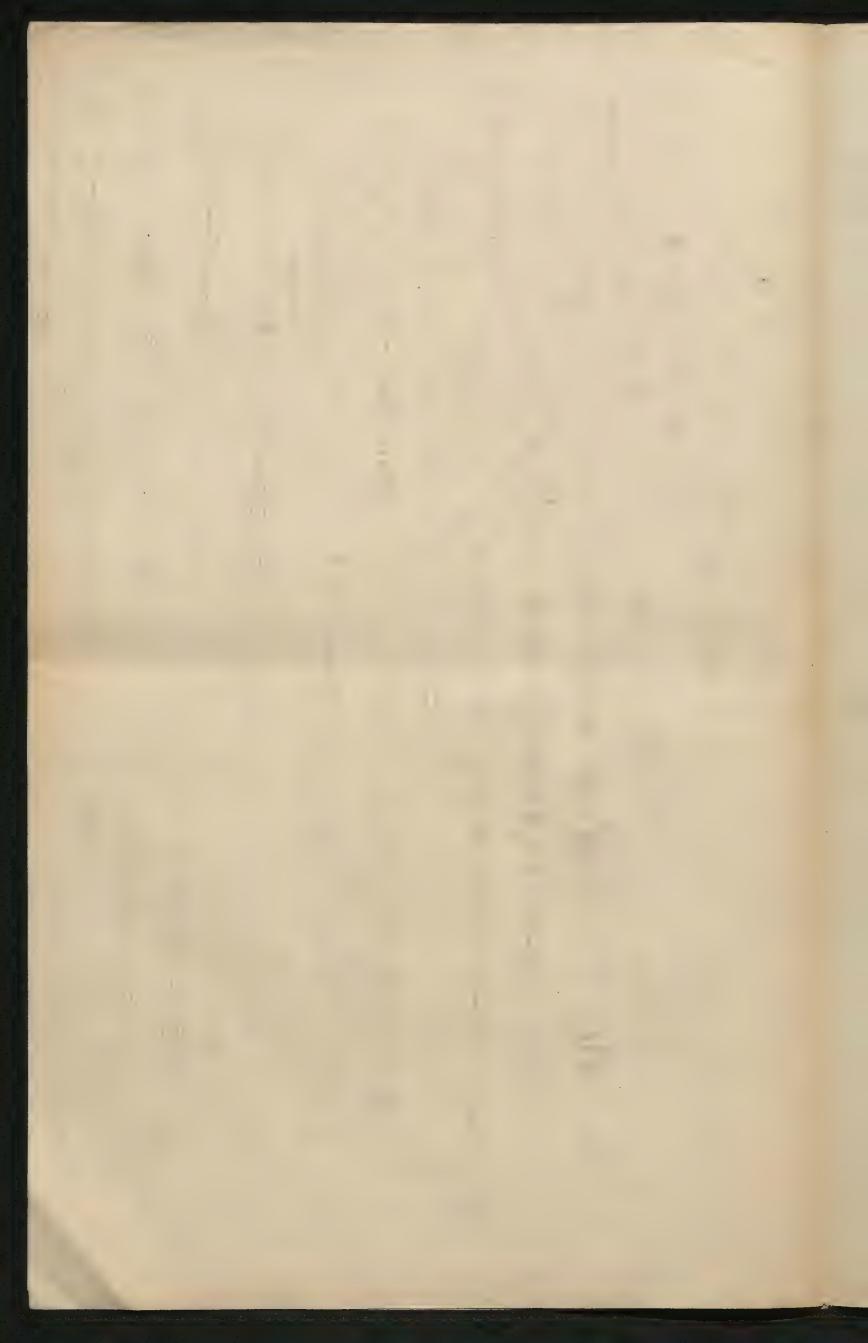
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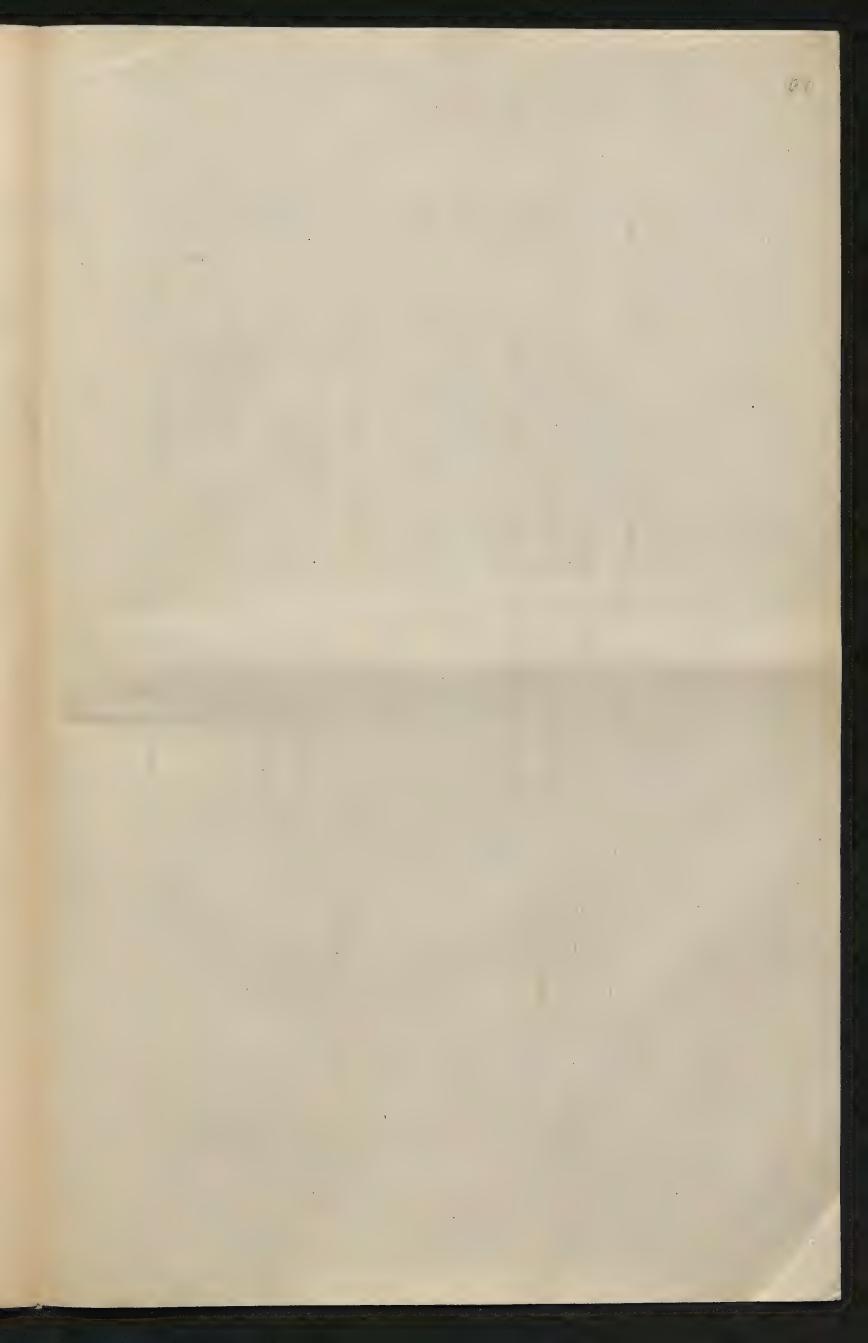
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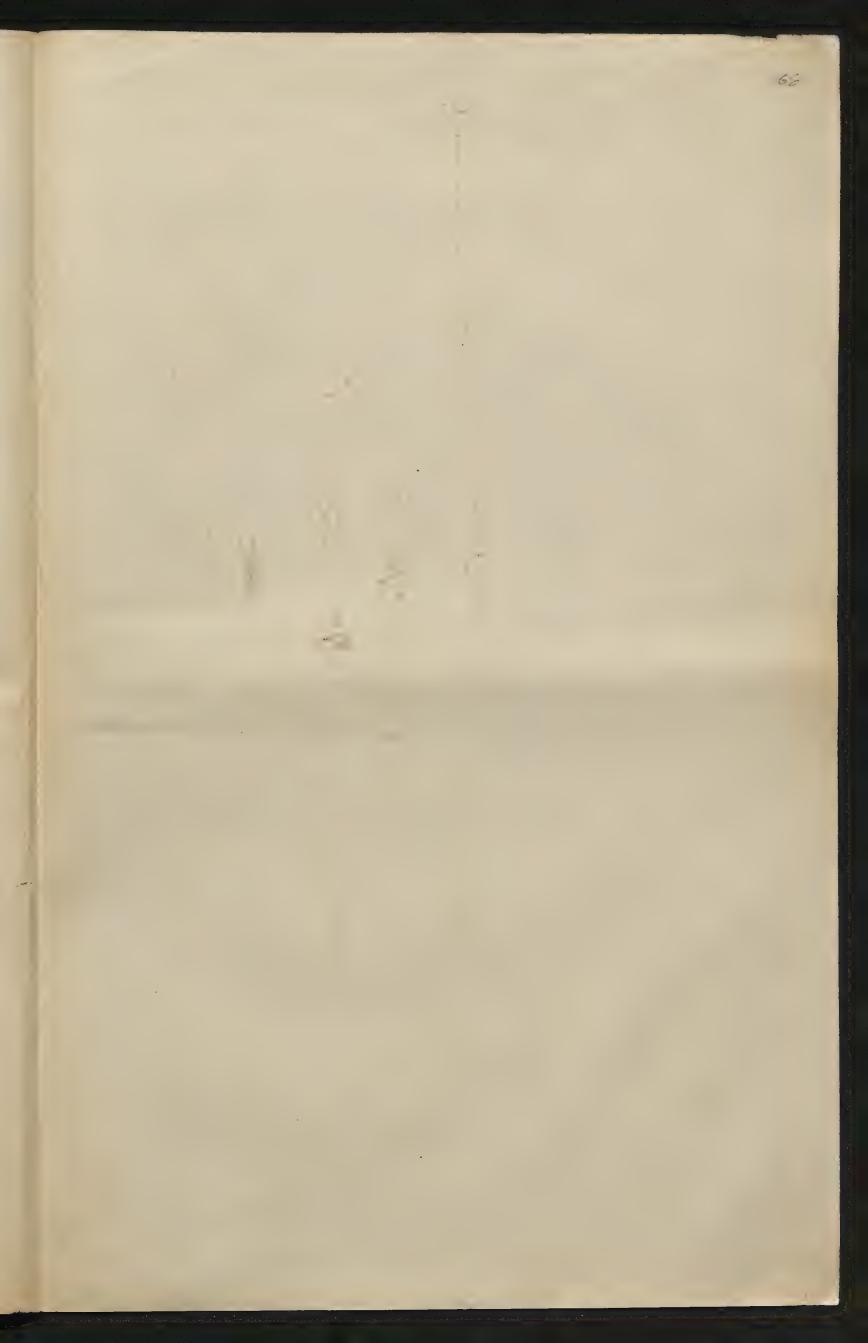
JK= Z A en 2kg ein 2ct sig)  $J_{K} = \frac{2}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} J_{i} \sin \frac{k\pi i}{n+1} \cos (2ct \sin \frac{i\pi}{2(n+1)})$ : + 2 Dustkyn.  $\lim_{\omega \to 0} \frac{1}{100} = \frac{4}{100} \int_{0}^{2} \varphi(\omega) \sin 2k\omega \cos(2ct \sin \omega) d\omega$   $\lim_{\omega \to 0} \frac{1}{100} \sin 2k\omega \cos(2ct \sin \omega) d\omega$ plas = down furkcya w. verify's 460 v nuy Emercio que = E Asia m W ramenomy to a very pulcys Jet) Jotothiu: Ajn= 4 few, [sin2(k-1) u + 25 2(k+1) u - 2 22ku] co(2 ct 22) dus
2 sin 2ku co 2u \_\_\_\_\_ yw(0) = = few, sin 2kw dw to triognika 2 - 4 sin 2kw sinto uge Jk (0) så på gymikame i ning. Errera de ig! Sy = 4 ( p(w) sin 2 w s 2 kw co(2 d m) - timet! Tytarisy zeten vogetnik jedne dyami normelne, som wei morgos de = 2. ... you to A som who was a site  $(y_{k+1}-y_k)$   $\hat{y}_k = \frac{4}{(n+1)^2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \underbrace{A_i \cdot \underbrace{\sin(k+i)i}_{n+1} - 2^{-} \underbrace{\sin(k+i)i}_{n+1}}_{n+1} - 2^{-} \underbrace{\sin(k+i)i}_{n+1} \underbrace{\cos(2c+n)i}_{n+1} \underbrace{\cos(2c+n)i$ ingså pourtkors vragettie ig =0 de kord o de 27; Itming I not don under joke ording nerige & operation. I the nervering a Tyn neregn a'z degemis normalne i na karda z noch jungicola judnekore prendopadel. Nove notspuni iryonin A par ove a finions) portantil a pargine matrami vor i retingual official at of on the roughten com

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T= E[ (xijk- xi-ik) + (xijk- xijk+) + (xijk-xijk-)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               TEM [xijk + 911 720m]
mxijk= la [Aix+Bix+ Bix
                                                                                                            + 41/2 - 417 14) + (

1 (21/2 - 21-1 14) + (

ml og odoren mendisine
             m c^2 = \delta \alpha
c = \sqrt{\frac{6\alpha}{m}}
        Cuyjmij my: *ijk = \( \frac{1}{2\llocation \frac{1}
                                                                                   posler i waystik pushty romi uprantone pope agetery of way! put i= k = 8
            (xoo-x100) 2000
                                                                                                                    ion = 2= = xupp J'24/17 (2+) = 2= = xup [J26+17]-1 - Jeans +1]
                    x000 = 2 xapp 2[a+p+yn] (2ct)
                   x100 = E x49 J24+177)-2
                                                                                                                                                                                         = 2c \( (x upy - x = py) \) \( J_2(u+py)-1 \)
             *000 = 2 Xxp [ ] 2(x+p+y) - ] 2(x+p+y) - 2
                                      = 2 (xapy-xa-1 py) J2(a+py) = 2 (xapy-xap-1) Jugar = --
                                                       ponowor I mie sa mie zależne, mi mocha tok ulkoweń jok populnio dla Pancucho, możoją k opp- Ka 7 pg jelo mirah zmaml
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     6+0 5+1 4+2 4+1+1 3.+2+1
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 $T = \frac{m}{2} 40 \le \le \left[ \underbrace{\underbrace{25}_{e_{1}} e_{1}}_{p_{1}} + \underbrace{55}_{e_{2}} e_{1} - \underbrace{p_{1}}_{p_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}} - \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}_{p_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}_{p_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}_{p_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}^{2} + \underbrace{50}_{e_{2}}^{2$ (xi; k- xij-, k) xijk = Stapp Juizas-2 Juj-10, Juko) = 2 app [ Jecon - Jecon - ] . 2c [ [ A J' 20 = ) + C 71 - p + C 71 - p) = 72 Aa[720-0) - Jugar ] Aa Jugar + apin Jugar + apin Jugar + apin } bylis to same to a Parimhum Proba: proper xi; h = 20 app Je[i-as+4-porh-ps] + 2 man Jy ... at V= a \( \sum\_{\text{alp}} \alpha\_{\text{alp}} \Big| \( \frac{7}{2\text{lia}} \) \( \text{rig} \) \( \text{rig} \) \( \text{right} \) \( \text{rig} \) \( \text{ (xi, k - x, j - 1, k) is = [ = [ = 2 ap 2[i-x, +++p) -1 ][ = ap 2[i-x, +++p) -1 ][ = ap 2[i-x, +++p)]



10 (27) 1607)0 (h-1) 01 \$10 h-1) 1 01(n-1). (2-110 213 222 2311 114 123 132 141 20(4-2) 2(4-2)0 (4-2)20 02(4-2) (m-2) 02 all gld Wa In the of n=a+p+f s joki spole da sig postillet liste ne josnostik na 3 grupy  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)(n-1)}{2} = (n-1)(n-1)$ 2 r Ju = x (Jus + Jun) S= 72+3373+5372+--- # 77.72+376(72+74)+ 517(74+76)+  $=\frac{x^{2}}{4}\left\{ \left( J_{0}+J_{1}\right) ^{2}+3\left( J_{2}+J_{4}\right) ^{2}+5\left( J_{4}+J_{6}\right) ^{2}+\cdots \right\}$ (4000-×100) x000 = \( \frac{7}{2(4+/4)-10} \frac{7}{2(4+/4)} \]. \( \frac{\pi}{\pi\_{\text{app}}} \) \( \frac{\pi}{\pi\_{\t Cy more totalit is

Uplini many ration :  $\dot{y_0}(t) = \left[ \dot{y_0} J_0 + (\dot{y_1} + \dot{y_{-1}}) J_2 + (\dot{y_2} + \dot{y_{-1}}) J_4 + \cdots \right] + c \left[ (\dot{y_1} - \dot{y_0}) J_3 + (\dot{y_2} - \dot{y_2}) J_3 + (\dot{y_2$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \cdot r_{2} = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \right) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \right) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \right) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \right) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} \right) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}} + \frac$ Tues pryget pravloged. visue et - so do 0 is at 1 do too tylks promby Mada 4, 42 ... 400 = A e Mbo sepilmis ins rylyds no ym at -00 do 0 for insythin posithere 40 4-1- 400 purplinging 20

my to = 2/0 [] + 72+ 73+ --- ] = 2 [1-30] + 4

pre se vy Konana = 2 x yo (4, -40)

= (4,-40) ] + (42-41) ] + (43-40) ] + --y,-y0= y, Jo + y2 J2 + y3 J4 -+ (40-44) -2 + (4-1-4-4) -4--+4. 2. + 4. Jy ... - 40 To - 4, Tz - 42 Th -4-17-1 -4-274 -

Tich constain wowere jourthous temporting of -00 do too we me suiteme who was (41-40) (4241) the jobo nove suiteme

+ J2 J3 + J4 J5 -- ] + J2 J3 + J4 J3 -- ] = [-1, ] -1, yo(t)(4,-40) = 1√JoJ-, + JJ+ 7473+

 $+ \dot{y}_{0} \int (\overline{J_{2}} - \overline{J_{0}}) dt + \dot{y}_{1} \int (\overline{J_{0}} - \overline{J_{2}}) + \dot{y}_{1} \int \overline{J_{2}} - \overline{J_{4}}) dt$ + (4-1) \( \bar{\bar{J}\_4} - \bar{\bar{J}\_1} \) -+ = { \\ \frac{1}{3} \, \tau\_3 \, \tau\_5 \, \t + 40 7, + 4-, 73 + 4-2 7-+- }

in more thanking the of the

10(27) 167)0 (h-1) 01 \$10 (h-1) 1 01(m-1) (2-010 213 222.2311 20(4-2) 2(2-2)0 114 123 132 141 02(4-2) (4-2)20 (m-2) 02 Cu-2) 11 1 (4-2) 1 (4-3)03 (n-1)(h-1)+ of by of by the off of M= a+p+y s joki sport da sig postellet lista u jednostik na 3 grapy 5 (n-1)(n-1) = (n-1)(n-1) 2 V Juz x (Jun + Jon) S= 72+3273+5872+--- # 775+772+376(72+74)+5276(74+76)+  $=\frac{x^2}{4}\left(\left(J_0+J_1\right)^2+3\left(J_2+J_4\right)^2+5\left(J_4+J_6\right)^2+\cdots\right)$ (x000-x100) x000 = \( \frac{7}{2(\alpha+\beta+\beta)} \) \( \frac{7}{2(\alpha+\beta)} \) \( \f Cy more triulié is

.

Oglini many rature :  $\dot{y_0}(t) = \left[ y_0 J_0 + (\dot{y_1} + \dot{y_{-1}}) J_2 + (\dot{y_2} + \dot{y_{-1}}) J_4 + \cdots \right] + c \left[ + g_0 - y_{-0} J_{-1} + (y_{-1} - y_{-0}) J_3 + (y_{-1} - y_{-0}) J_{-2} + (y_{-1} - y_{-0}) J_3 + (y_{-1} - y_{-0}) J_{-2} + (y_{-1} - y_{-0})$ purset o ponethous wouchony  $y_{0}$ . rise of  $-\infty$  do 0 is of 1 do too  $\frac{(y_{0}-y_{0})^{2}}{V_{0}} = A e^{-y_{0}} \frac{m(y_{1}+y_{2}+\cdots) - y_{\infty}(y_{1}+y_{2}+\cdots) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_{i}+y_{2}+\cdots) - \sum_{i=1}^{m} (y_{i}$ Turas puyge providged. visue at - a do 0. is at 1 do too tylks premby Mada 4142 - 400 = A e (4,2+ -) - yx (4,-44) + --) Albo expelies ines crylyds no ym at -00 do 0 for earlythin bouthor. To 1-1- Les buildinging 20 my to = 2 [ ] + 7 + 75 + --- ] = 1 [1- Jo] + 4 proce vy knama = 2x yo (4,-40)

 $y_{1}-y_{0} = y_{1} \mathcal{I}_{0} + y_{2} \mathcal{I}_{2} + y_{3} \mathcal{I}_{4} - = (y_{1}-y_{0})\mathcal{I}_{0} + (y_{2}-y_{1})\mathcal{I}_{2} + (y_{3}-y_{2})\mathcal{I}_{4} - y_{1} \mathcal{I}_{2} + y_{2} \mathcal{I}_{3} - y_{2} \mathcal{I}_{4} - y$ 

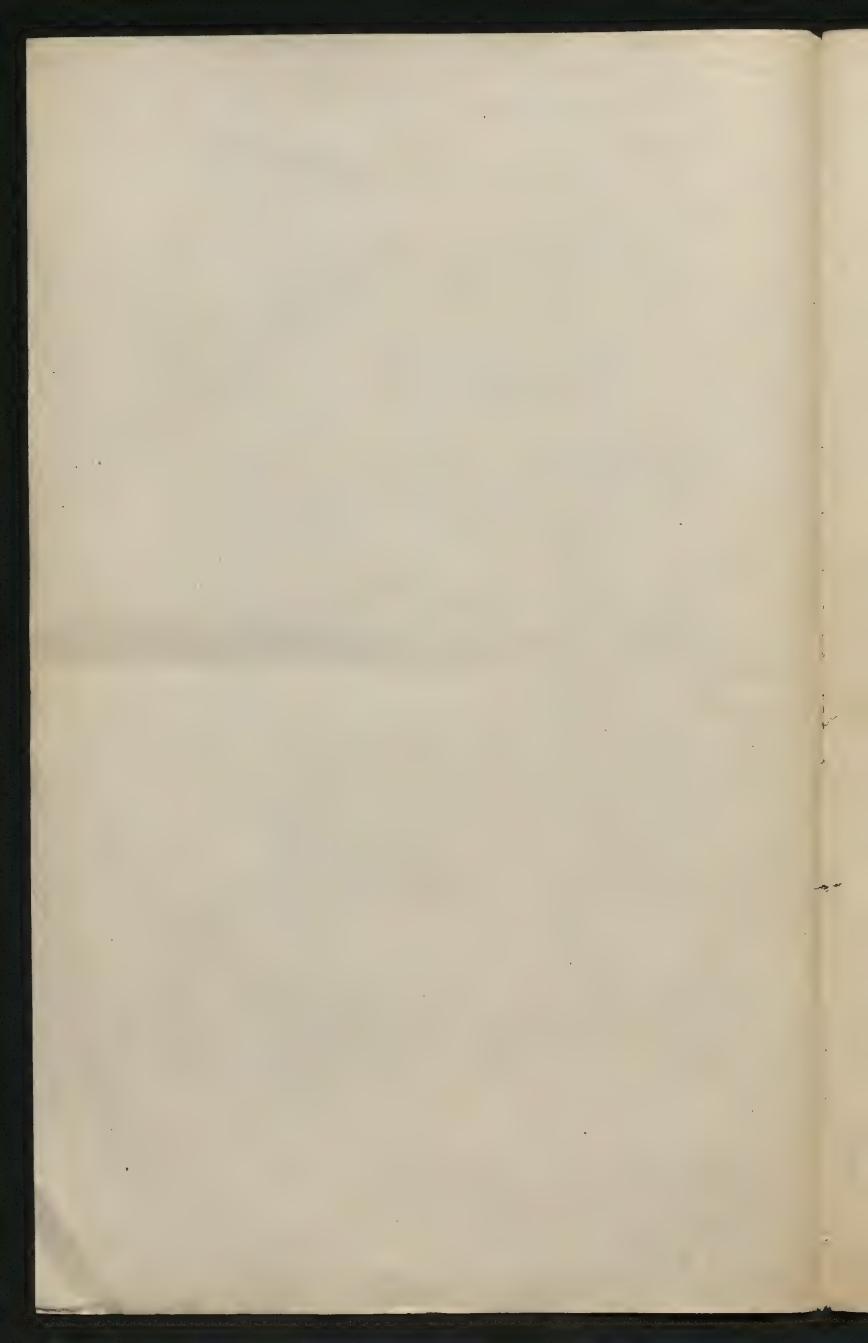
tok joh darning fourthorn tungorstung al-00 do too inho more soutemine upenander (41-40) (4 - 40) the joho more soutemine

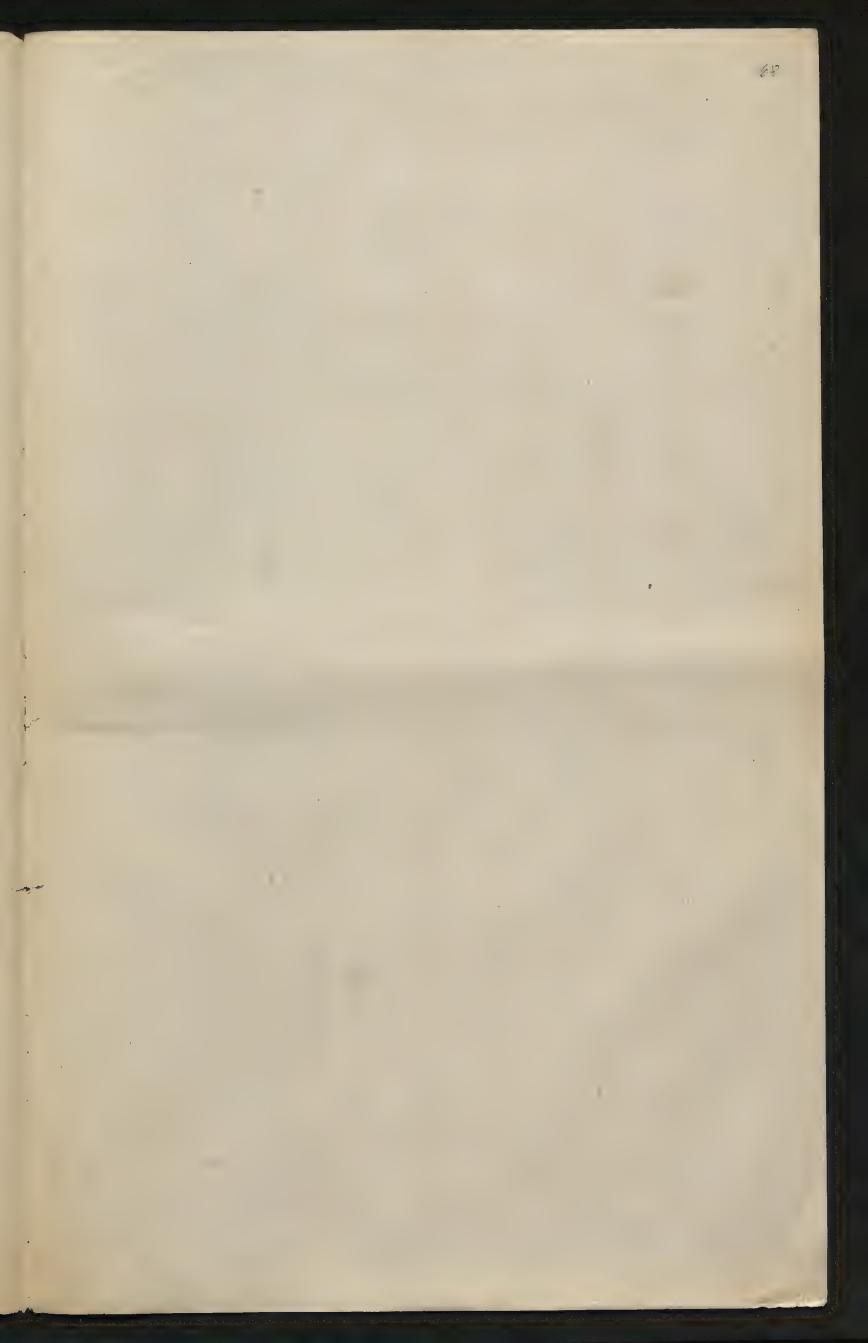
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{$ 

 $+\frac{2J_{1}'}{y_{0}}\int_{(Z_{2}-J_{0})}dt+\frac{1}{y_{1}}\int_{(J_{0}-J_{2})}+\frac{2J_{1}'}{y_{1}}\int_{Z_{2}-J_{4})}dt$   $+\frac{1}{z}\left\{y_{1}\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{2}}+\frac{1}{y_{2}}J_{3}+\frac{1}{y_{3}}J_{5}+\cdots\right\}$   $+\frac{1}{z}\left\{y_{1}\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{2}}+\frac{1}{y_{2}}J_{3}+\frac{1}{y_{3}}J_{5}+\cdots\right\}$   $+\frac{1}{y_{0}}\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{1}}+\frac{1}{y_{2}}J_{3}+\frac{1}{y_{2}}J_{5}+\cdots$   $+\frac{1}{y_{0}}\int_{z_{1}}^{z_{1}}+\frac{1}{y_{2}}J_{3}+\frac{1}{y_{2}}J_{5}+\cdots$ 

7-73) 7-71) + (3-75) (7-74) +

in more twentility 4192 =0 1th





po de promover esten 2 notes joili and mythin y- k ai do 40 =0: [4, J, + y, J3 + y2 J3 - y J5+ . ][+ 1/2 J2- J4 42 [ ]- ] Yoth (4,170) = { [ ] 2 ], + ] 4 ] + ] + [ ] + [ ] + ] - ] = { [ ] 0 ], + ] 2 } + - - ]  $\left[ J_{\nu}(2) \right]^{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{2\nu}^{\pi} (2\pi \sin\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{3\nu}^{\pi} 2n\pi \int_{3\nu}^{\pi} \int_{3\nu}^$ = 1 (2 J2 sind) al  $= J_0 (J_0 - J_2) + J_1 (J_1 - J_3) + J_2 (J_2 - J_4)$  $\int_{n}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos \left(y \sin \omega - n \omega\right) d\omega = \frac{1}{n} \left[ \cos \left(y \sin \omega\right) \cos n \omega + \sin \left(y \sin \omega\right) \sin n \omega \right]$ + 7- (7-7) + 7- (7-7) + 7-7-3) = MAX =  $J_0^2 - J_1^2 = (J_0 + J_1)(J_0 - J_1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{J_0}^{J_0} (2\pi \sin \theta) d\theta$ 2 cm 20 + 6 cm .60 + 10 cm .10 w + - - -= \frac{1}{\pi}\left(1-\sin 2\text{\ti}}}\text{\tin}\tint\text{\tin}\tint{\text{\texit}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin}\tin  $\alpha + \alpha^3 + \alpha^5 + \cdots = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{1 - 2^2 e^{4i\omega}}$  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n} \cos 2\pi \omega = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos 2\omega (1-2^{n} \cos 2\omega) - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin 2\omega}{1-22^{n} \cos 4\omega + 2^{n}} = \frac{2 \cos 2\omega - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos 2\omega}{1-22^{n} \cos 4\omega + 2^{n}} = \frac{\pi}{1-22^{n} \cos 4\omega + 2^{n}}$  $\sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} y^n \sin 2n\omega = \frac{y}{4} \frac{(1+y^2) \sin 2\omega}{1-2z^2 \cos 4\omega + 2^4}$  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1+x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$  $\sum_{n=1,3,5...} n \sin 2n\omega = \frac{3}{32} \left[ \frac{1}{1+3} - \frac{2[4-4\omega 4\omega)}{2(1-\omega 4\omega)} \right] = 0$  $e^{2i\omega} + 3e^{6i\omega} = \frac{e^{2i\omega} + e^{2i\omega}}{\left(e^{2i\omega} + e^{2i\omega}\right)^2} = \frac{\cos 2\omega}{2\sin 2\omega}$  $\sum_{n} n \omega_{n} 2n\omega = \frac{\omega_{n}^{2} 2\omega}{2(1-\omega_{n}^{2} 4\omega)} \left[1-3 - \frac{2(1-\omega_{n}^{2} 4\omega)}{2(1-\omega_{n}^{2} 4\omega)}\right] = -\frac{\omega_{n}^{2} 2\omega}{1-\omega_{n}^{2} 4\omega} = -\frac{\omega_{n}^{2} 2\omega}{2\sin^{2} 2\omega}$  $[J_1 + 3J_3^2 + \cdots] = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos(2\pi \sin \theta \sin \omega) \frac{\cos 2\omega}{\sin^2 2\omega} d\omega \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot J_1(2\pi \sin \theta) d\theta$  $\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{J_{1}(2\pi \sin \theta)}{2\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{4\sin \theta} \left[ J_{0} + J_{1}(2\pi \sin \theta) \right] 2\pi \sin \theta$  $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left[ J_{0} + J_{1}(2 \times n0) \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[ J_{0}^{2} + J_{1}^{2} \right]$  $2\frac{3}{5x} = J_0^2 + J_1^2 + 2x \left( J_0 J_1' + J_1 J_1' \right)$ =- = J<sub>4</sub> (J<sub>0</sub>+J<sub>2</sub>) = -2J<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> = J<sub>0</sub>-J<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> # # # !

1 2v - Jen-2r - Jen+2v + Jen-zv + Jen+2v - $= (1) \sqrt{\frac{2}{n x}} \left( \cos(x + \frac{n}{4}) \left[ 1 - 2 + 2 \cdots \right] - \sin(x + \frac{n}{4}) \left[ \frac{2 u^2}{x} - (4 u + 2 v)^2 + (8 u + 2 v)^2 + (8 u + 2 v)^2 \right] \right)$  $\frac{16n^{2}+4v^{2}}{4x^{2}} = \frac{16n^{2}+4v^{2}}{4x^{2}} + \frac{64n^{2}+4v^{2}}{4x^{2}} + \frac{2u^{2}}{4x^{2}} + \frac{9u^{2}}{4x^{2}} +$  $= (-1) \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[ 1 - (\frac{4 - \pi}{4x^2}) \right] - \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[ \frac{4 - \pi}{4x^2} \right] \right\}$ 4[7, 7, +7, 7, 1, +17, 7, +27, 7, +27, 7, +27, 7, +----- [7, 72 + 75 74 + 75 76 ver) フュニ 芸 フェーブ る。 - [7, 7, + 7, 75 + 7, 7, --] Js = \$ 74 - 73 , 72 7 = 12 J - 7 ] J4 JoJ3+J27+--- =- (JoJ,+J2J,+ 4J5-- ) + &[4J,J, +8J,Z, +12Z, 26+ -. 2r Jr 2r] J3 (xty) = & J3-1 (4) 7(4) = Joks Jay + Jak July + Zz x July +--+ 7, 8, 7,41 + 7, 21,791 + 7,20 3,47 + 3, 20 3,491+ 3,20,50

73(2x) =27, 7, + 5, 73 - 7, 74 + 7, 75 - 7, 76 + 7474 - 75 74 - 76 79

30, 7=

Orige - y-1 = y-1 = y.(0) =0 41=45=45 £ Jv = Jv-1 - Jvn Tr = / Jr. of 200 / Jun = Ji + / Im yo = 4+10,7 + 410,74 + 4369 78+ ... 71 = yx0, 70 + y20, 72 + y30, 74 + ... = 4 [ ] . 72+ 72 74+ 74 76+--ýo y = y = y = 7 7 7 + y = 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 = 4. \[ \[ \]\_{0} \]\_{1} + \[ \]\_{2} \]\_{3} + \[ \]\_{4} \[ \]\_{5} --- \]
\[ - \[ \]\_{0} \]\_{3} + \[ \]\_{2} \]\_{5} + \[ \]\_{4} \[ \]\_{7} \] # J. My J. J. dx -= 7, 7, -7, 7, +7, 7, -1, 7, +7, 7, -- = 7, 7, - 7, 7, - 7, 7, - $J_{1}(x+y) = J_{1}(x)J_{0}(y) + J_{2}(x)J_{1}(y) + J_{3}(x)J_{1}(y) + \dots \\
+ J_{2}(x)J_{3}(y) + J_{2}(x)J_{1}(y) + \dots \\
- [J_{1}(y)J_{0}(x) + J_{2}(y)J_{1}(x) + \dots ]$ Jan Jap + Jan Jay + J. w. July + J. W. July = J. e., J.(4) - J. e., Zap + J. e., J.(4) Jun Ju + 7, 10 July --+ ], es Joy) - Jz es, J, (y) + J, es, Jug J,(24) = 2 [J, J, -J, J, + J, J, -J, J, ...]  $\int_{2V} \int_{2H^{2}}^{1} = (-1)(-1)^{\frac{2}{2}} \left[ \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{2v^{2}}{x} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right] \left[ \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - 2(v + 1)^{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$ J 1' + J 3' Ji+ Jz+ Jz. = J(2x) dx . J, J'- J, J'- J, J'- = J, J-27, J, -= J, J-27, J, -27, Z  $= -\frac{2}{\pi x} \left[ \frac{2\nu}{x} \cos(x + \frac{n}{x}) - \frac{2(\nu+1)^2}{x} \sin(x + \frac{n}{x}) \right]$ # J'(2x) = M [J'2+ J312+ ....] + J, J"+ J3 J3"+ --- $= + \frac{2}{\pi x} \frac{4\nu}{x} \frac{n}{4} = \frac{2\nu}{x^2}$ yi = [1+2+···· Elgu Proz- Gun Pu

$$J_{\nu-1} J'_{\nu+1} = \frac{1}{2} J_{\nu-1} \left[ J_{\nu} - J_{\nu\nu} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} J_{\nu-1} \left[ \left( 2 - \frac{4\nu(\nu+1)}{x^{2}} \right) J_{\nu} + \frac{2(\nu+1)}{x} J_{\nu-1} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\nu}{x} J_{\nu} + J'_{\nu} \right] \left[ \left( 4 - \frac{2\nu(\nu+1)}{x^{2}} \right) J_{\nu} + \frac{\nu+1}{x} \left[ \frac{\nu}{x} J_{\nu} + J'_{\nu} \right] \right]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\nu}{x} J_{\nu} + J'_{\nu} \right] \left[ \left( 4 - \frac{2\nu(\nu+1)}{x^{2}} \right) J_{\nu} + \frac{\nu+1}{x} \left[ \frac{\nu}{x} J_{\nu} + \frac{\nu+1}{x} J'_{\nu} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{\nu}{x} \left[ 1 - \frac{\nu(\nu+1)}{x^{2}} \right] J_{\nu}^{2} + \frac{\nu+1}{x} J'_{\nu}^{2} + J_{\nu} J'_{\nu}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\nu}{x} J_{\nu}^{2} - \frac{\nu^{2}}{3} J_{\nu}^{2} - \frac{\nu^{2}}{x^{2}} J_{\nu}^{2} + \frac{\nu+1}{x} J'_{\nu}^{2} + J_{\nu} J'_{\nu}^{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} v^{2} \left(-1\right)^{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \left[ \sin \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) + \frac{2r}{n} \cos \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) \right] \\
\int_{-1}^{1} dx^{2} \left(-1\right)^{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \left[ -\cos \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) + \frac{2r}{n} \cos \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) \right] \\
\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1}^{1} dt^{2} \left(-1\right)^{n} \left(-1\right)^{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} \left[ \sin \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) + \frac{2(r+1)^{2}}{n} \cos \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) + \frac{2r}{n} \sin \left( \frac{n}{n} \right) \right] \\
= \frac{2}{n} \frac{4r}{n} \frac{n}{n} = \frac{2r}{n}$$

 $\frac{1}{4mn-2v-2} - \frac{1}{4mn-2v-2} + \frac{1}{4mn+2v+2} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2m} \sin(x+\frac{n}{4}) + \frac{1}{4mn+2v+2} + \frac{1}{4mn+2v+2}$ 

 $\frac{\dot{y}_{0} \ \dot{y}_{1} = \overline{\dot{y}_{0}} \ J_{0} \ J_{2} + \overline{\dot{y}_{1}} \ J_{2} \ J_{3} \ J_{4} + \overline{\dot{y}_{1}} \ J_{4} \ J_{5} \ J_{6} \ J_{7} \$ 

72,2,= 23,-722,

1 J2 (Kty) = 2 J2-2 (4) J2 (4) 7,(2x = 27, 1 + 4 [J.J. + J. Dy + J4 76...] = J2 (K) J, (4) + J1 (K) J1(1) + 7 (K) J2(7) + J (K) J3(7) + ... = -4 [7,7,+7,75...] 72(0)=0=-7, =+2 \ 7072 + 7, 73 + 7, 74 + 7, 75 ....} + 13 x, Ziy) + 2400 Zzy = J, x, J, y, + # J, (x, Jay) - J, u, J3(y) + J2(x) J4 y, -To Z' + Jo Z' + J, J3' + 2 J4' +-Jok, July - 300 Jaly + Jua July -+7, 72 + 7, 73 + 72 74 -17-17+187-187-17 7 (2x) = 7,00 + 2 [7, 7] + 47, 7] + 47, 7] --7, 1 - 27 + 70 23 - 7, 7, + 3, 2, -3, 7, 3 [J, 20 - J, w] = 2 [J, 7/ - 7, 73/ + 7, 7/ - 7, 75/ -=2 [ ], ], - ], ], - ], ], + ], ], + ], ], - ], ], - ], ], + ], ], + 7, 7, - 7, 7, + 7, 7, -... + 7, 7, -7, 7, -7, 7, +7, 7, +7, 7, -7, 7, .... = 2 [ ], 210 - ], 210 - ], 11 ], [ ]  $= 2 \left[ \mathcal{I}_{0} \mathcal{I}_{1} - \mathcal{I}_{1} \mathcal{I}_{2} - 2 \left[ \mathcal{I}_{0} \mathcal{I}_{3} + \mathcal{I}_{1} \mathcal{I}_{2} \right] \right]$ A Company of the Company = 4[], ], - ], ], + ], ] - 2(], ], = ], ] J, +7312 - = J, (2x) + 2(J, + J, + -) + J, 2 -2(J, J, + J, J, -)  $\int J_1(2x) dx \qquad \qquad J_2(2x)$ J3(x+y) = E J3-1(x, 7,14) Jo (2+4) = 7,00, Jay, + 2 [ J, a, 7,4) + J, a, Juy, ~ - J, a. 7,60 - ] = Jours Joy + Jin July + Jan Joy - Jour Joy ... J. (2x) = Jo + 2 [- Jr + 72 - 3,2...

THE WAY THE (427 + 16.24 - 12.24)  $\left[\frac{6^{3}}{2k}\right] + 1\frac{6\cdot 3n}{k} - 3\frac{2\cdot 3n}{k} + \cdots$ Jev + J'42-24 + J'42+24 + J'A2-24 + J'pater +-- J'4ma +24 =  $= (-1)^{pl} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n \pi}} \left[ \left( c_n (x + \frac{n}{4}) \left( 2m + 1 \right) - \frac{1}{2 \pi} sin (x + \frac{n}{4}) \left( 4v^2 + (4v - 2v)^2 + (8v - 2v)^$  $\left[2(4n)^{2}\left[1+2^{2}+\cdots m^{2}\right]+\left(2m+1\right)4v^{2}\right]+\frac{32m^{3}n^{2}}{3}$  $+ (-1)^{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n x}} \left[ 2m \left[ co \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) - \frac{8 m^{n}}{3 x} sn \left( x + \frac{n}{4} \right) \right]$ 2v J' + (4m-2v) J'4n-in-(n+iv) J'4x+2v - (h-2v) J'h-w + (h+2) J'hor = = (-1) 1/2x / 2v[cs(x+ 2) - 2v2 sin(x+2)] =-(-1) VI 48mir [1-2"+3"-- m²] sin (\*+2) + 4 v co(e+2) + 48.27.4 x cory 2 V = 123

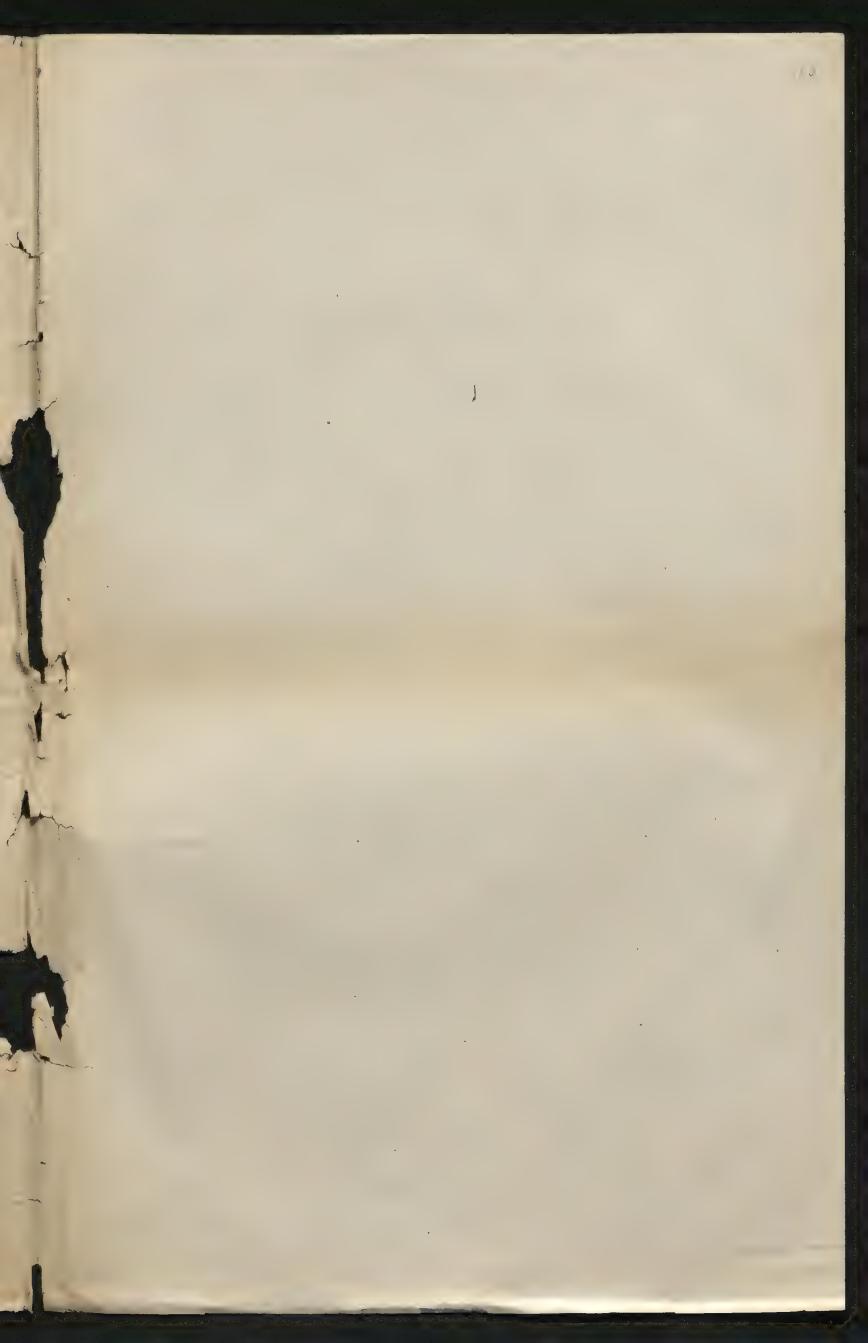
SET = 2 2 2m & man 48n m 23 m (x+ 2)

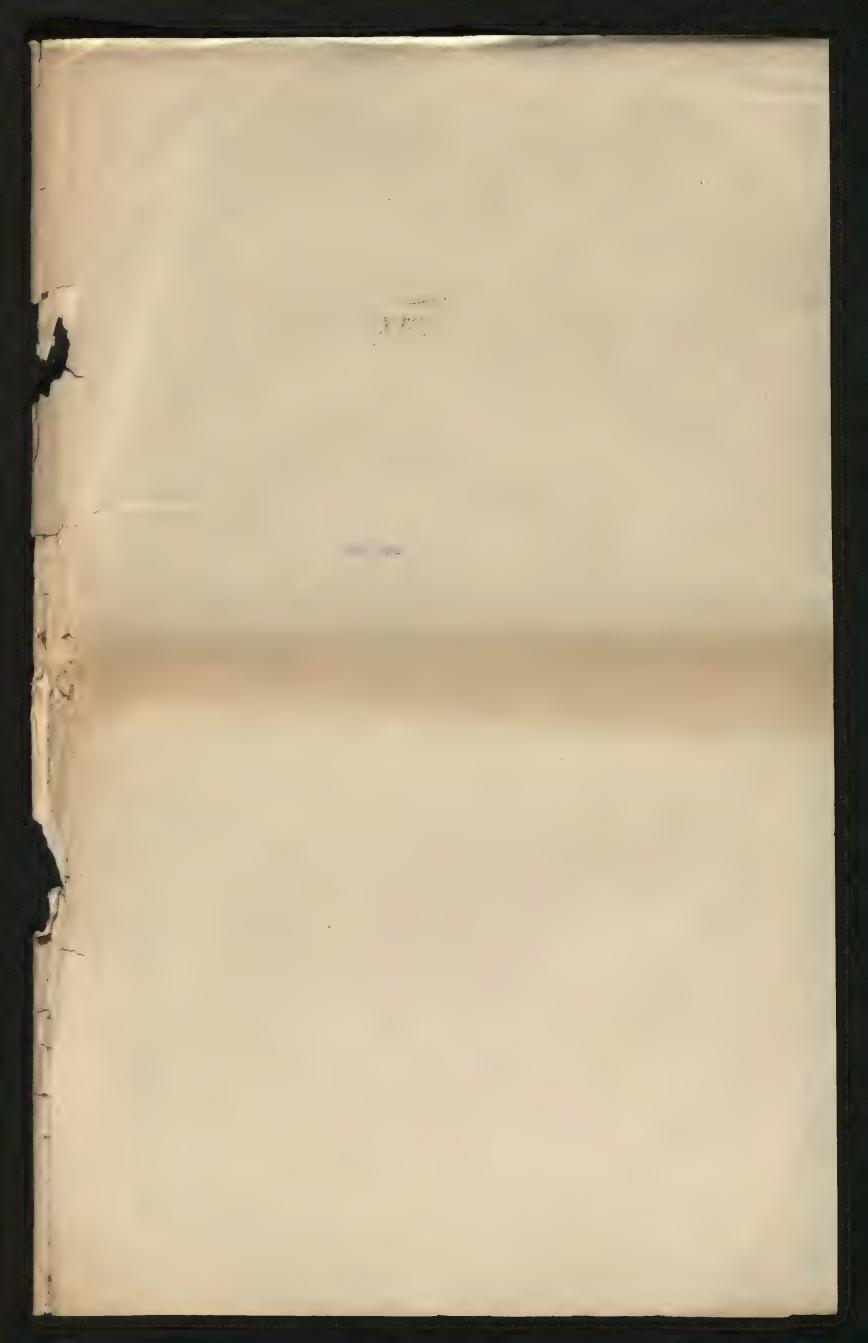
ctn²

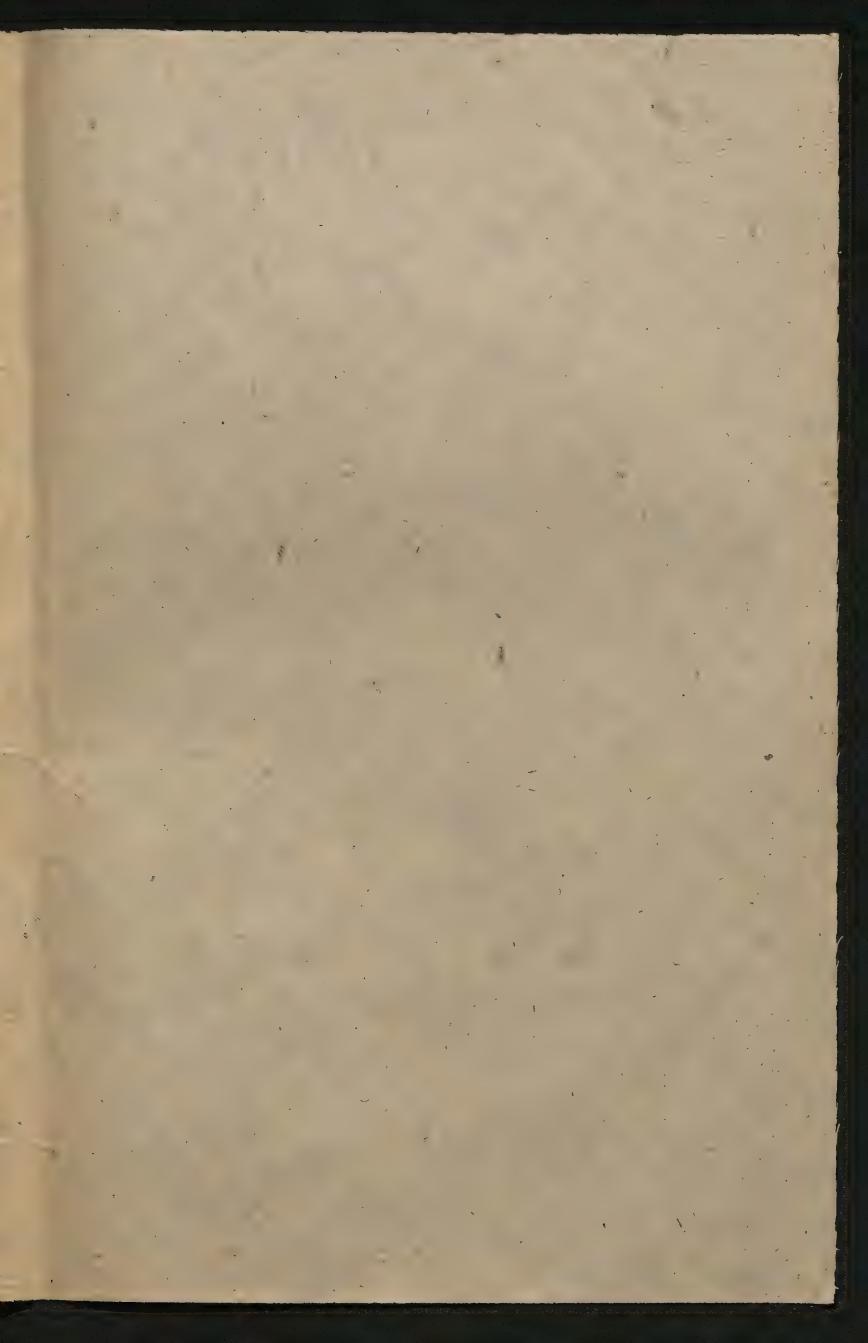
Jule konce volue, bythis orbicis dottime  $= \sqrt{\frac{L}{\pi x}} \omega(x + \frac{n}{2}) \text{ (m)} m$ yo = yo [70+2 J+n + 2 J+n + - +3/+mn] + y, []2+ Janz + Janz + Janz + Janz + Janz =] 1 - VE water, m +y-1[" + y2 [ ] + 12 + 2 + 2 + 1  $y \cdot [+J_1' + J_{4n-3}' + J_{4n+3}' + J_{pn-1}' + J_{pn+1}']$ + 4, [ 3- - 1 + 74 - - 74 - - 74 - - 74 - - 74 - 78 - - 78 - - 78 - - 18 - 18 - 18 - - 18 - 18 - - 18 -14 [-J' = J'44-1 + J'44+1 + J'A-3 = J'A+3 +y-1 EJ2+J2 + J4n-2+2J4n - J4n+2 + Jon-4 - Jon-2 - Jon+2+ Jon+4, y. [ ] + J'42-5 - J'44+5 - J'm-3 + J'm+3 +y2 [ J2 - J4 + J4n-6 - J4n-4 + J4n+4 + J4n+6 - Jon-4 + Jon-2 + Jon+2 - Jon+4 J-2 [- ]4 + ]6 - Jany + Janes + Janes - Janes + Janes - Janes ye [-]; - J'44-3 + J'44-5 - J'A4-5 = Jo [-Ji + Jan - Jan + 8 gran - Then ty of [ 2] + (4n-0) Jon - (4n+2) June + (An+2) Jan + (Pa+2) Jan + +2 +4 74 + (4n-4) Juny - (4n+4) Juny - Puny Jan-4 + (8n+4) Junty -] +3 [6 ] + (4 = 6) Jun-6- $(4mn-2v)J'_{4mn+2v} = (4)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}$ # ] = (-1) = | = (sin(x+ 2) + 12 cn(x+2)]  $J_{\mu} = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ c_{\mu}(x + \frac{r_{\mu}}{2}) - \frac{r_{\mu}}{2x} s_{\mu}(x + \frac{r_{\mu}}{2}) \right]$ + 4 =  $\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{2}{\pi x}$  +  $\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{2}{\pi x}$ ) m [trus(x+n) + 48 m n er sin (x+n) ýo (4-40) = 20 40. [....

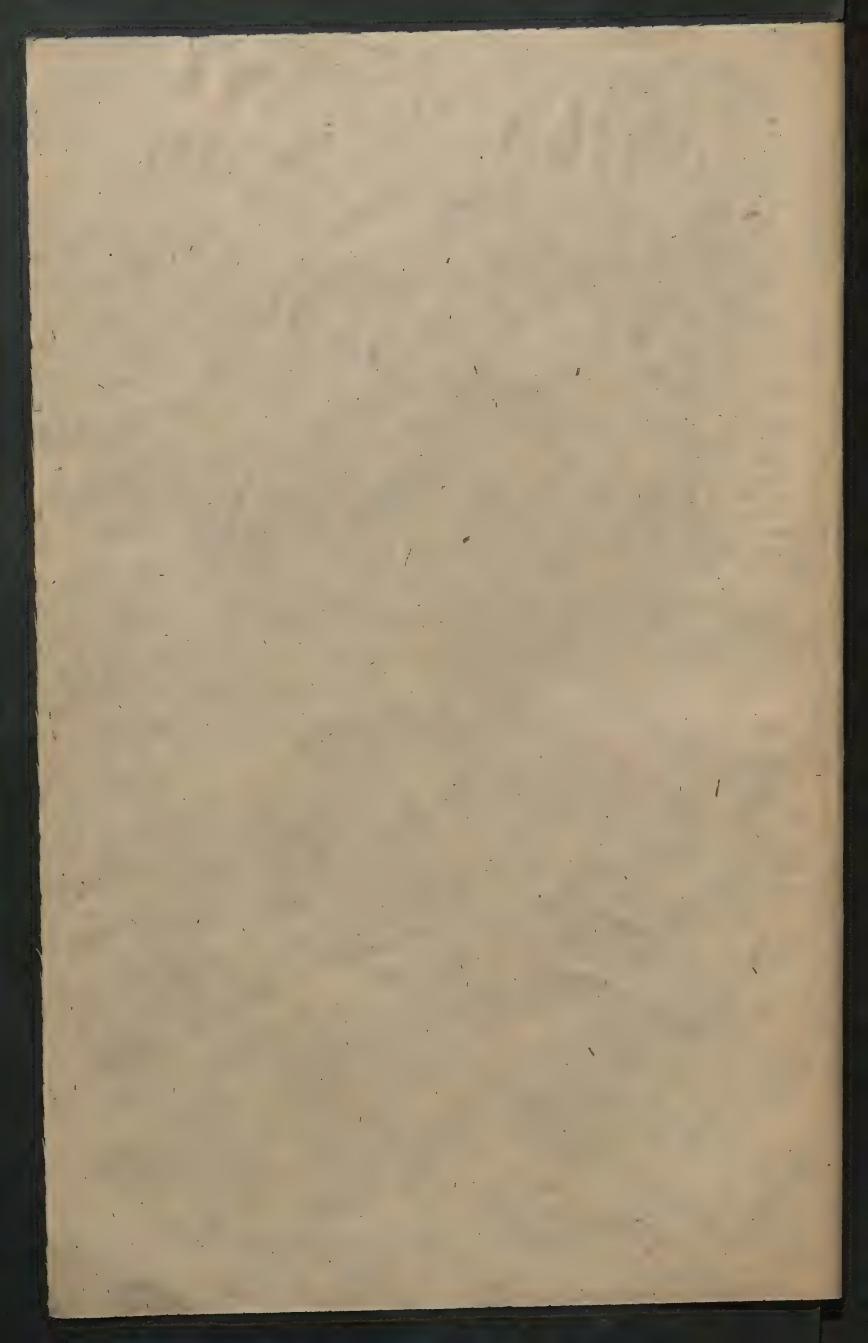
ろの=1=る+2[オーナル・ナファン 「スキーフェーニ ち 版[1- フィロン \* 1 J2+ J4+ J6-- = + [1+ J. CN] - 50 - 7/0 7, 7 / 3, Ja/ - 7. Dr. ... - 7, 7, - 13, 7, -- ] In as = 17 years Jas tora. Jas + J(2x) + D=1 + 3= -4 [7, 73 + 7, 75+ -- ] 72=+2[7,72+7,74+-]  $= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right]^2 - 4 7_1 (2x)$ = MANAM = 1 = 7 Ch + Tita Jo"+ J1"+ J1"+---= 1+ 172-7104

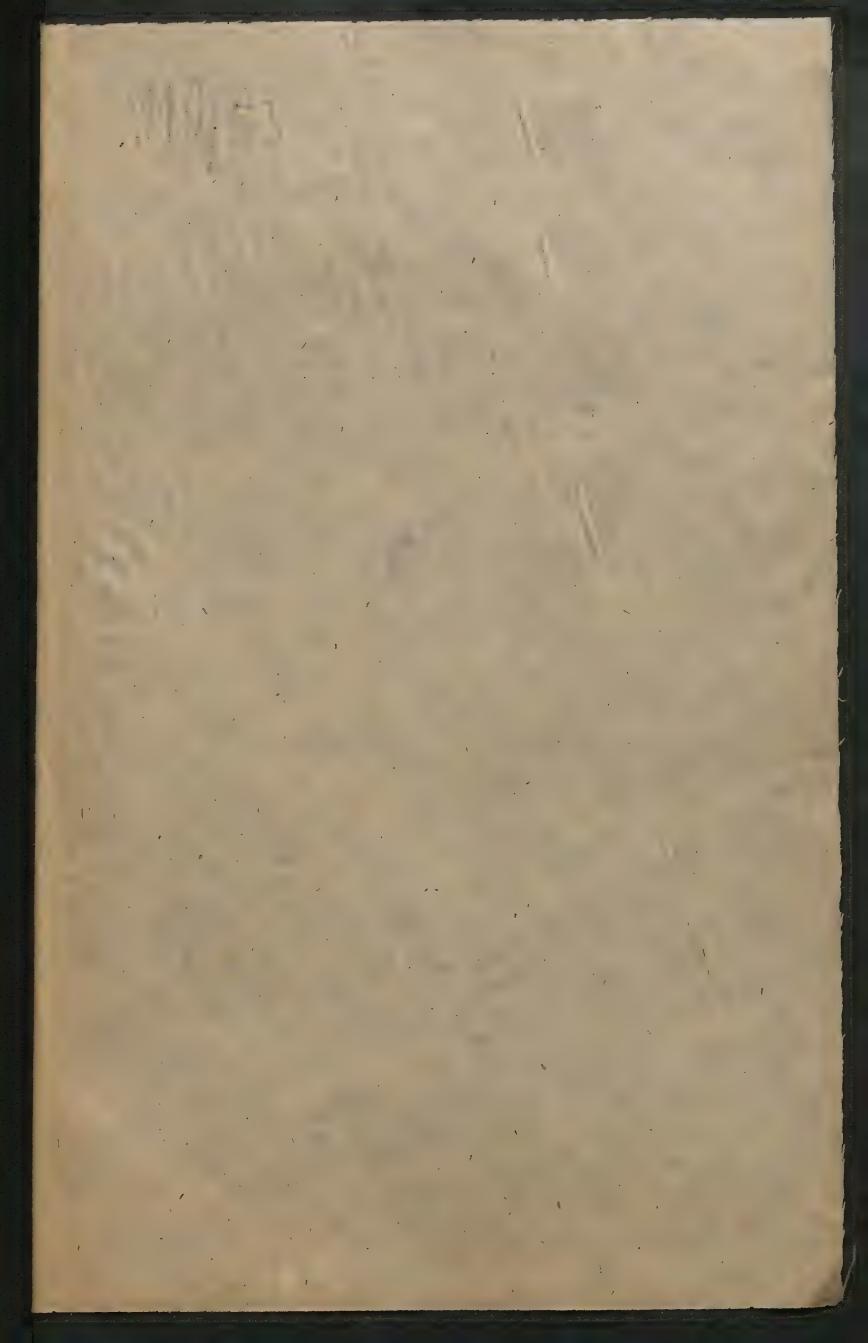
1, x, 7,41 + 7, x, 7,41 + 7, x, 7,41 - 7, as 7,4 + 7, a, 7,4, - 7, a 7,4, -= J, a, Jun + Jz ch J41 - 2 Jour Jun + Jan Tan J, (24) = 2 d J, 82 - 2 [ J, J, - J, J, + J2 J5 - J3 J6 + 1 ] JO - 1 ファファーファフィースファーニュ ファフェーキ ファ(24) 7, (2x) = 46 TUH+ 4[7, 7+ 7, 7, + 7, 764- ]} 2 7/(24) - 4 7, 7 = 4[7, 7, + 7, 7, ---+7,7,+2/7,~ = 1, 1, - 1, 7, +7, 7, - 7, 7, + - 1, 1, - 1, 7, + 7, 7, - 7, 7, + 7, 76 - 7, 7 1=ファナン[ブーナストナント 03/70/= -> 7 + 77 - 7, 72 + 7, 72

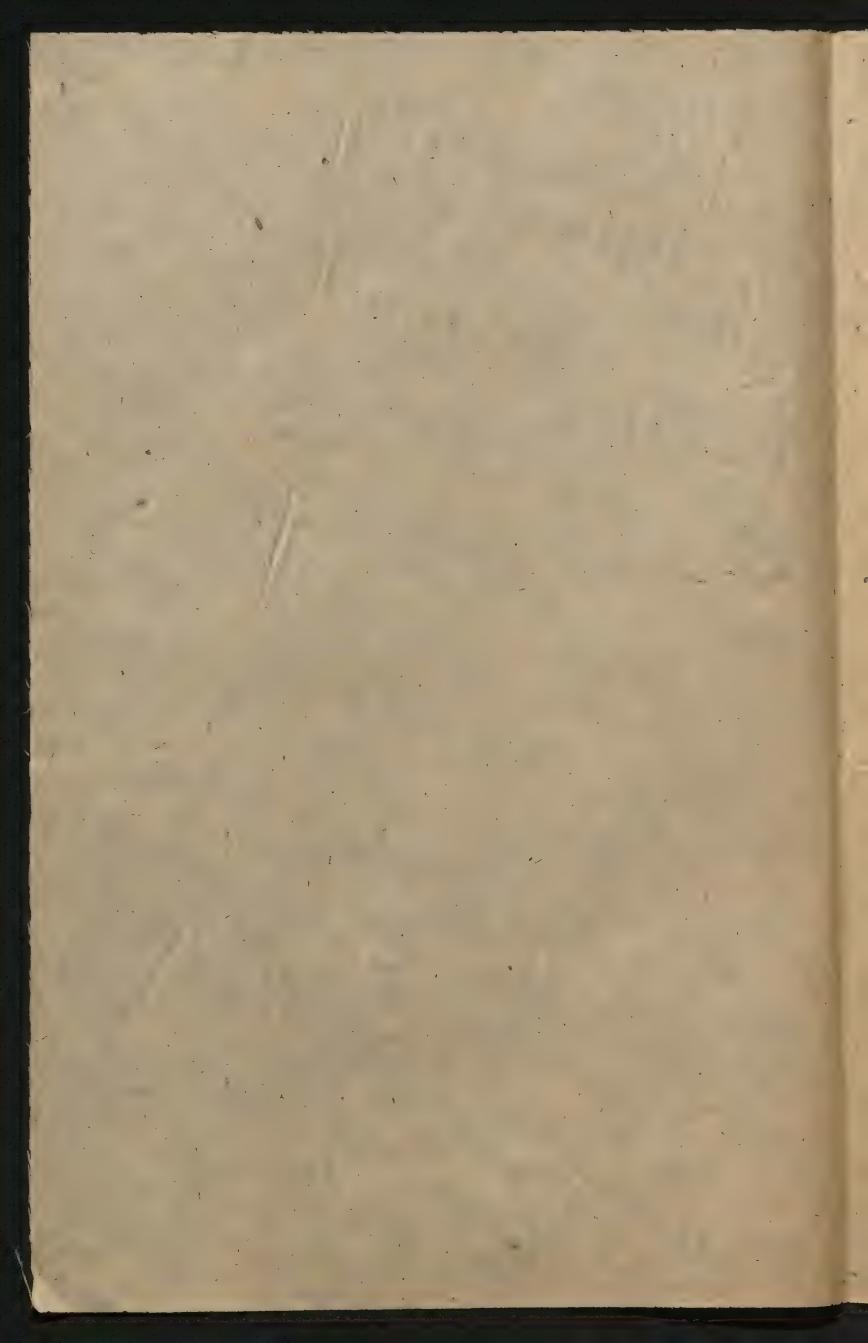






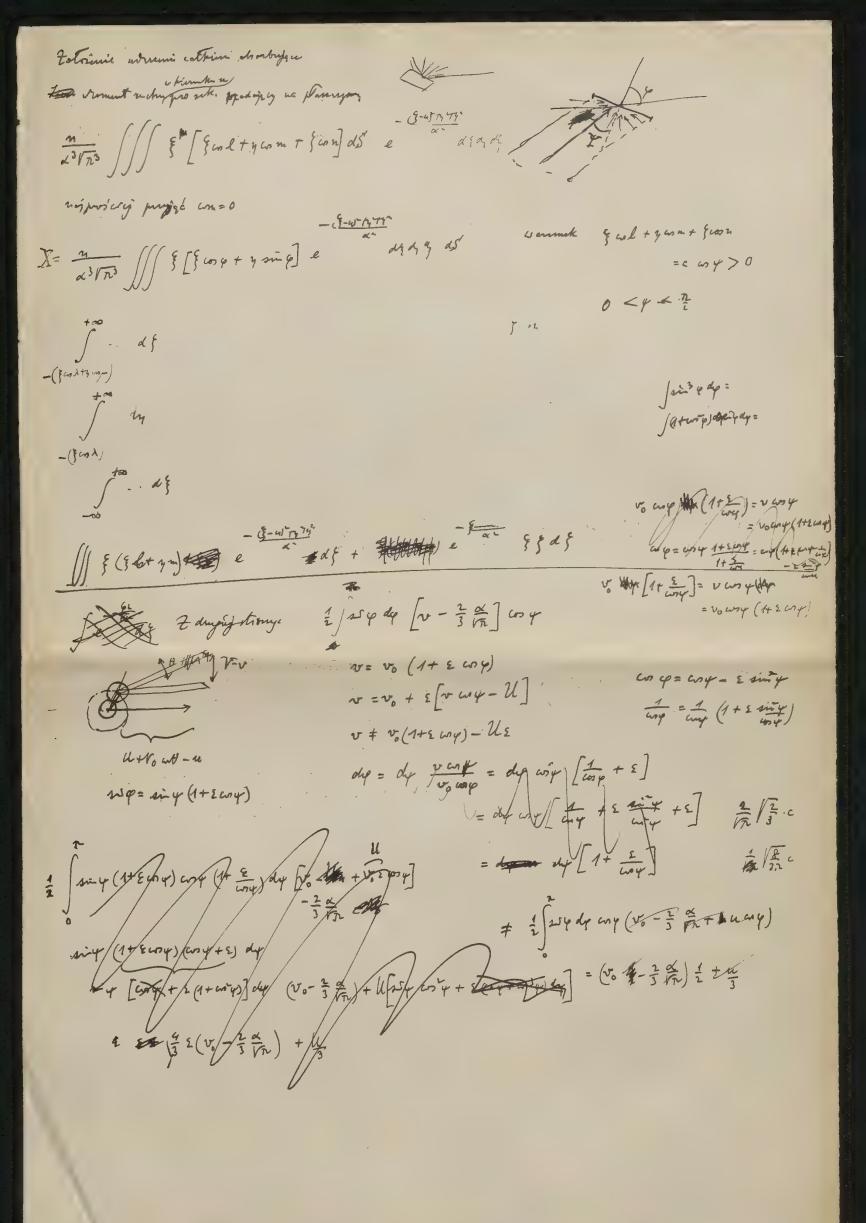


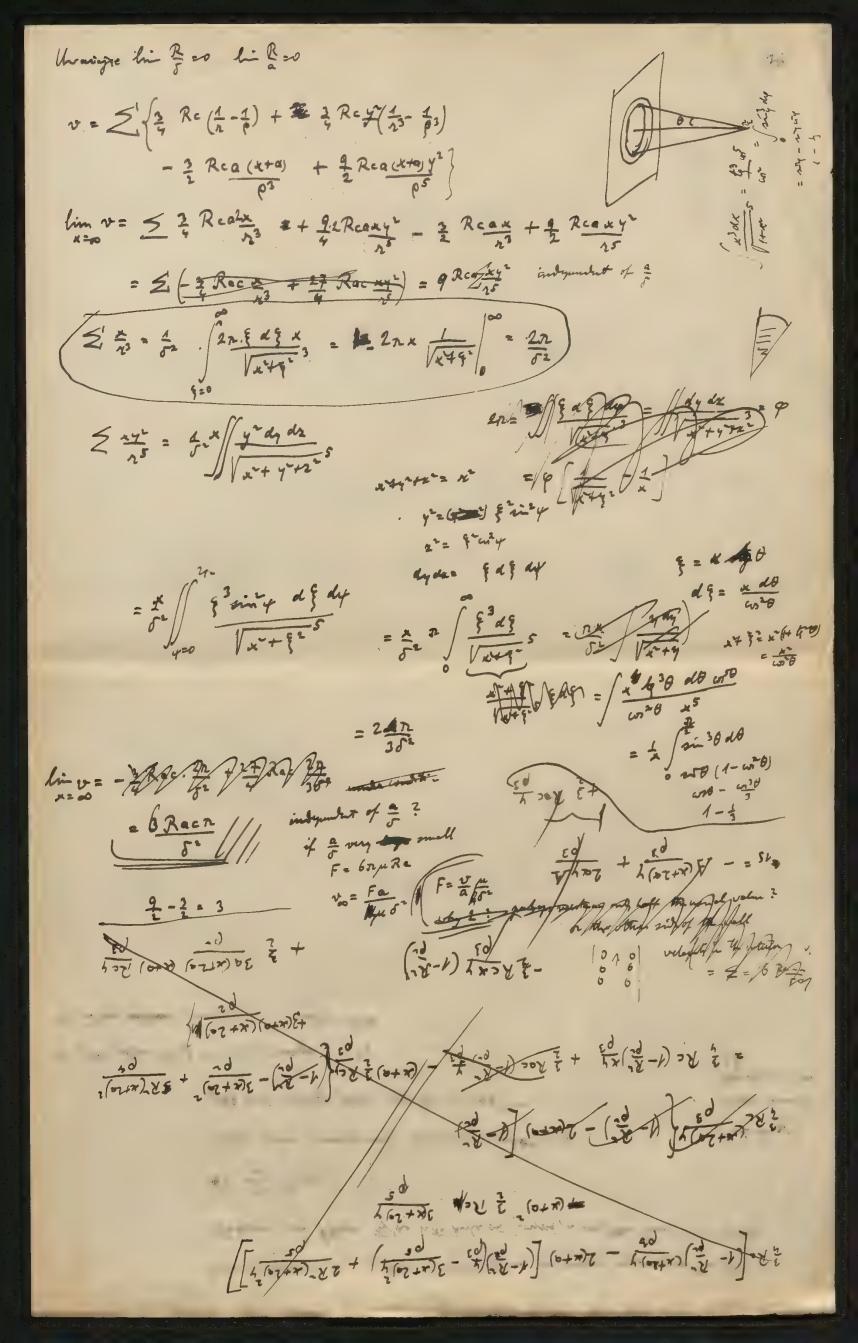




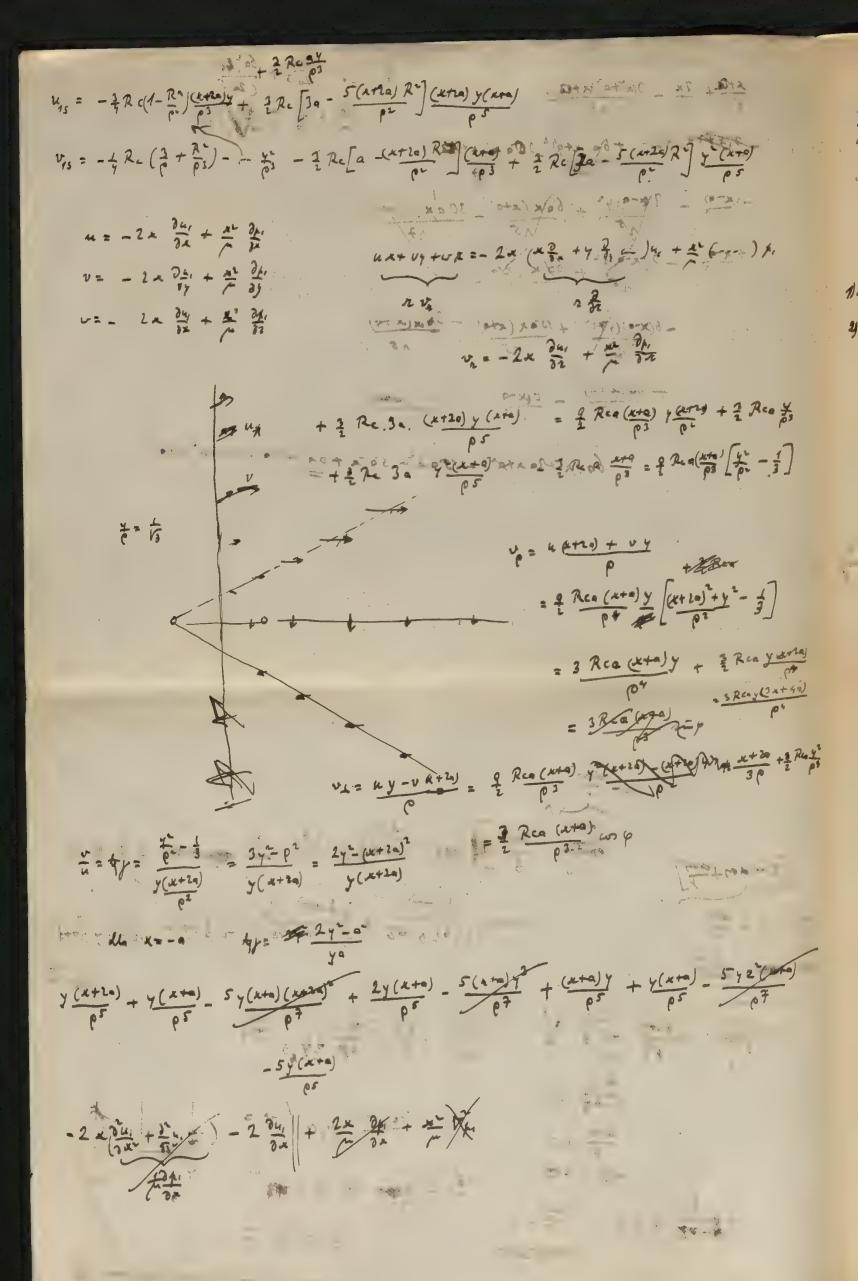
 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{32}\left(\frac{3}{32}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{32}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{32}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{32}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{32}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{32}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)=0$   $\frac{1}{2}\frac{$ 

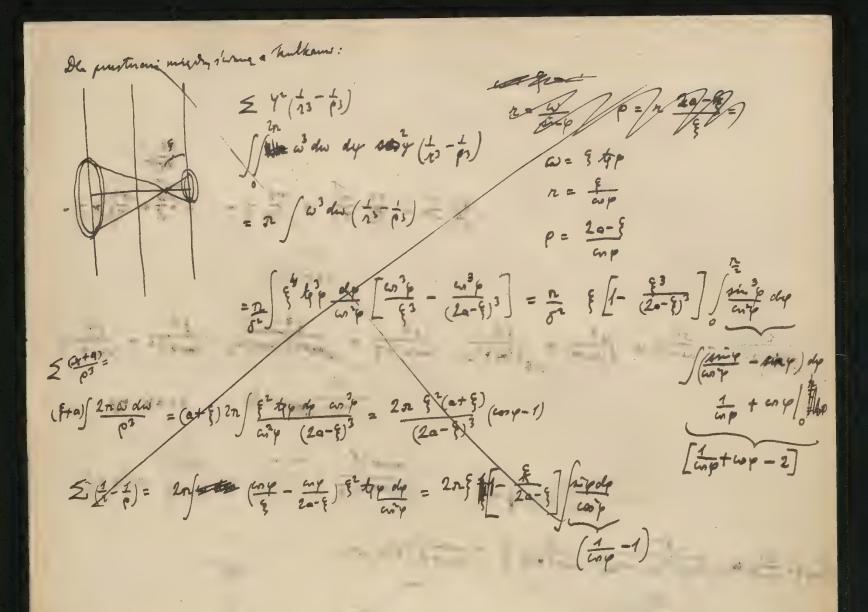
v= vo(1+ 2 cop) v siny = vo sing おきしちゃ - をからのゆ cry = 1-sing + 2 E sing cry cut of = cut of - E (co) - 2 to do = eng (1 + & sing) = eng + & sing  $dy = \frac{\cos \varphi + \varepsilon (1 - 2 \cos^2 \varphi)}{\cos \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{1 + \varepsilon \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi} - \varepsilon \cos \varphi}{1 + \varepsilon \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi}} d\varphi = \frac{1 + \varepsilon \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi}}{1 + \varepsilon \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi}} d\varphi$ sy=sy+Esymy dy = dy (1+ 2 cos 4)  $\frac{1}{2} \int \sin \psi \, (1 + 2 \cos \psi)^2 \, d\psi \, \left( v_0 + u \cos \psi + \frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \cos \psi$   $\sin \psi \, \left( \cos \psi + 2 2 \cos^2 \psi \right) \, d\psi \, \left( v_0 + \frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{\sqrt{n}} + u \cos \psi \right)$ 2/ En 2 y dy = 3  $\int \sin^3 \phi \, d\phi = 2\gamma - \sin^2 \phi$   $= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$ = fe. (vo, u) vo Siy way dy + 2 E wig sit dy  $v_0\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] + 2\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ # £ 1 \( \nu \frac{1}{\nu} \)  $\mathcal{R} \quad \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{n}} = \lambda \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3n}$ 4九. 安成茶 九美性学





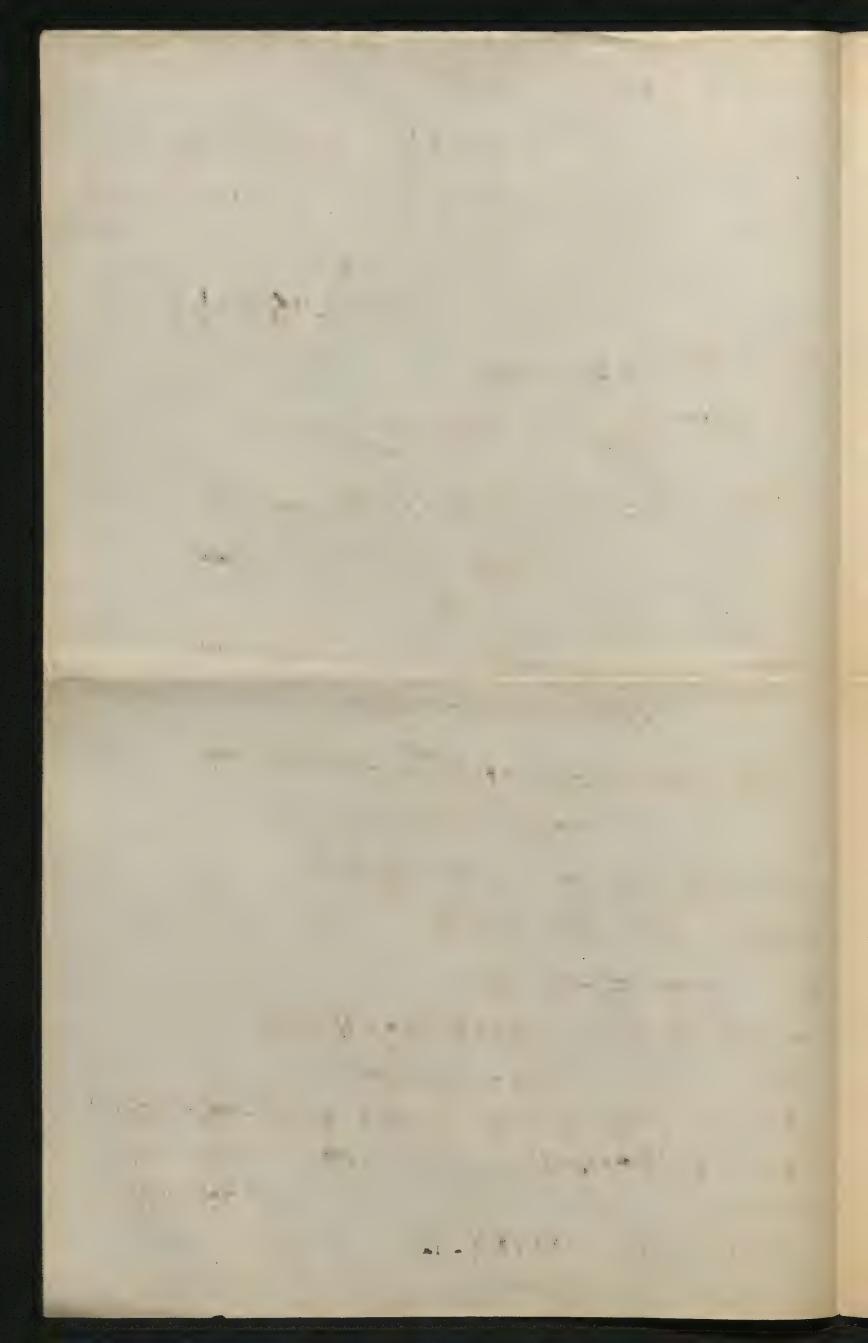
Ruch opjecktory ( ) my their kale inmolyte so poursely = myerry you man how showingh pay htright types in to hade in pourse, a importain ince or morning o 3 N = 2 V 00,00, m Ohe jelge string lite of formate of the string to the film of the string to the string 4. Drys to neverhous; probje office the state of the s Company of the second of the s Marie de la company de la comp \* \*\* Ruy? 1 = K - 6 -- HEIN ----

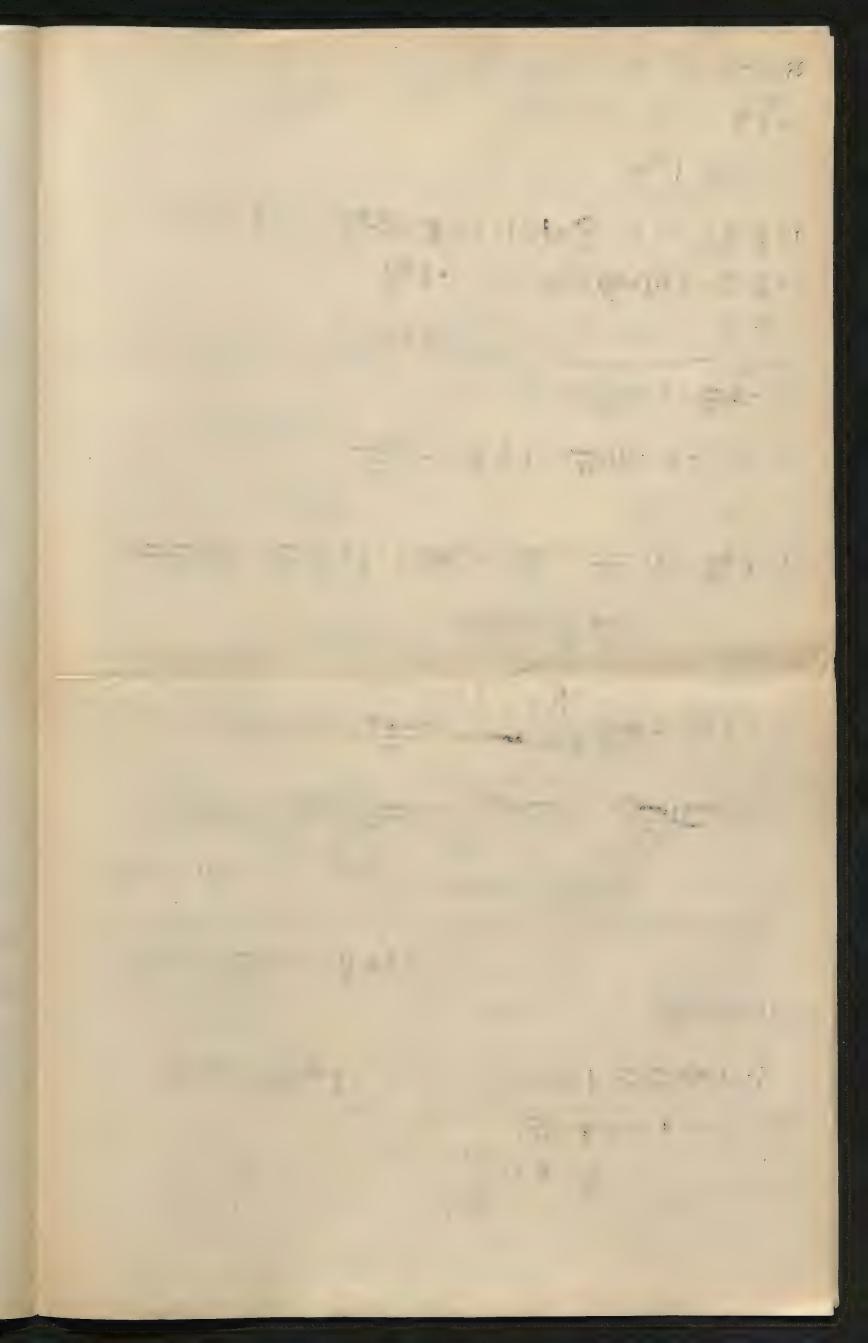




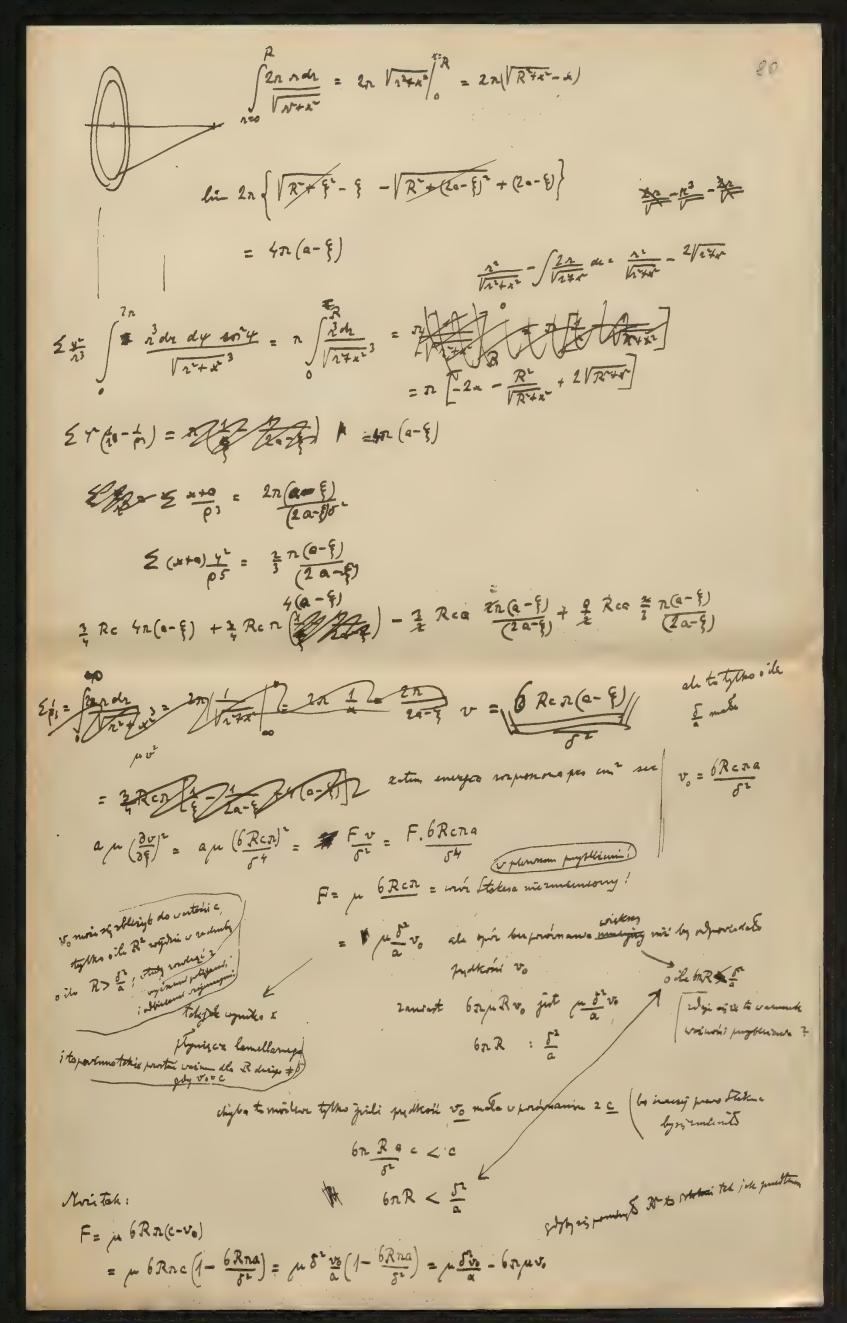
$$\frac{(a+a)^{2}}{(a+b)^{2}} = \frac{(a+b)^{2}}{(a+b)^{2}} + \frac{(a+b)^{2}}{(a+$$

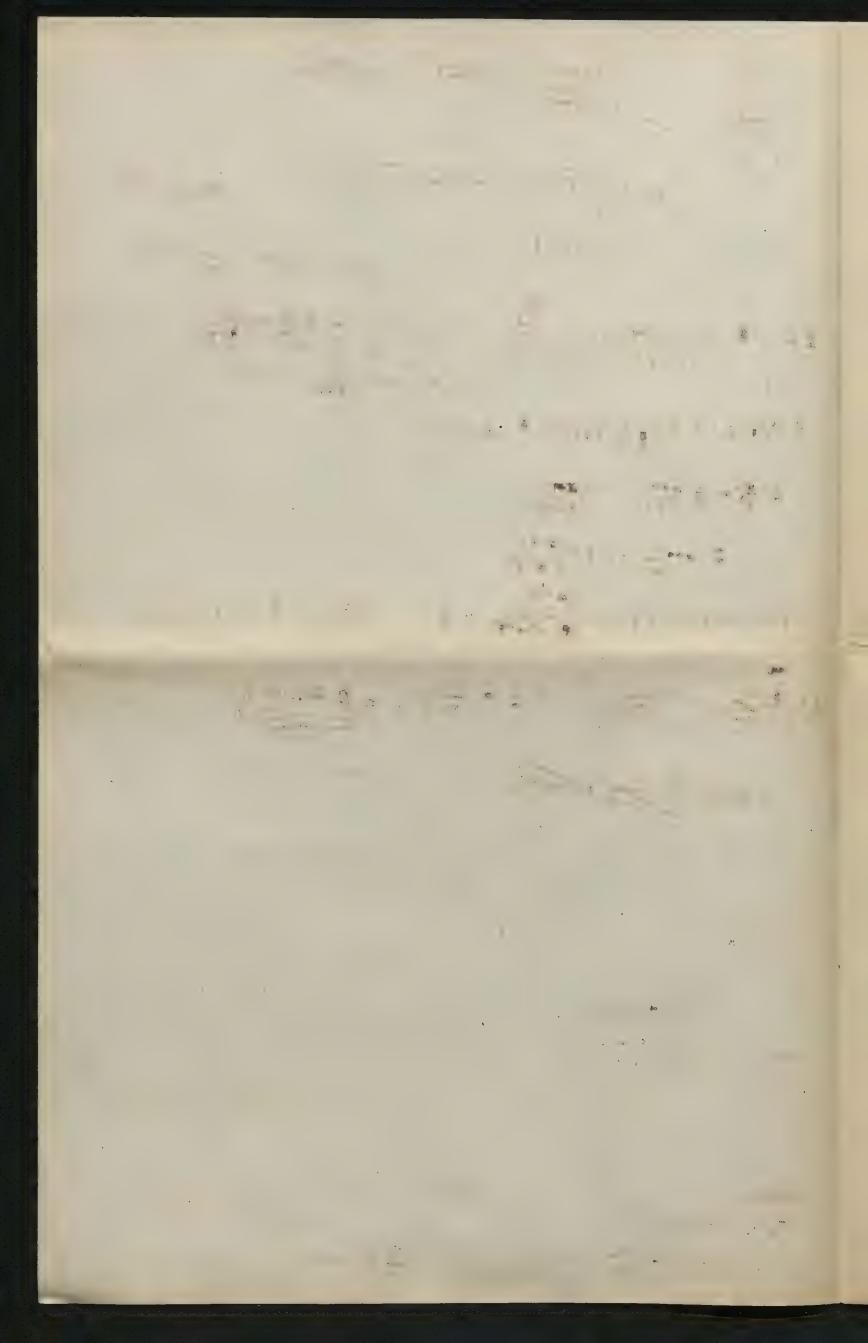
P= 14-42  $u = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \quad || \quad \overline{V} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \kappa}$ 3x = - 6 3x 36 3x - 3x 34 - 3x 3x 3x 3x - 6 34 - 1 3x D'v = XE マルニッキ Franka a + pro av + pro x2 = - fre (a'-x') + fry ky + fre = x (x fret y fry + 2 fre) - a fre a /e'-x' + [ = = + + 3 + 2 a] (xutry wr)] Fr= 1 - pxat mx [x (2) 1) u+y(2) 1 + x(2) -1) v + x(2) (ux+v2+vx) + 9 2 - a n (1 2 - 1) u - a n d (uko 7.) } + 12 2 ( LEHY 1 MAY - a - 3 ( SEN - )  $uxty + vz = \frac{2\alpha x}{r} - \frac{2\Omega x}{r^3} + \mathcal{U}x = con \theta \left[ 2\alpha - \frac{2\Omega}{r^2} + \mathcal{U}r \right]$  $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( u x n y r n \right) = con \theta \left[ \mathcal{U} + \frac{40}{2^3} \right] = \frac{\mathcal{U}_x}{a} + \frac{40x}{a^4}$  $) = \frac{2\alpha}{2} - \frac{2\alpha x^{2}}{2^{3}} - \frac{20}{2^{3}} + \frac{60x^{2}}{2^{5}} + U$  $u = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{0}{23} + (\frac{\alpha}{2} - \frac{30}{2^3}) \cos \varphi + \mathcal{U}$   $\left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\alpha}{2^2} - \frac{30}{2^4} + \frac{\alpha}{2^5} + \frac{90}{2^6} \right\|$  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial 2} = \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2^2} + \frac{90}{2^4}\right) \frac{u_1v}{2^2}$  $(n\frac{2}{2}-1)u = -\frac{d}{n} - \frac{30}{n^3} - \frac{dx^2}{n^3} + \frac{90x}{n^5} - \frac{d}{n} - \frac{0}{n^3} - \frac{dx}{n^5} + \frac{30x}{n^5} = -\frac{2d}{n} - \frac{40}{n^3} - \frac{2dx}{n^5} + \frac{120x}{n^5} - \frac{1}{n^5} + \frac{120x}{n^5} - \frac{1}{n^5}$ - 2dxy + 12 Oxy 4 (2元-リレ=(一点+9の)二一点+2の)二=  $-\frac{2\kappa\kappa^2}{2^3} + \frac{120\kappa^2}{2^5}$  2 にえーリン= x( ) +4( ) +2( ) = - tax + 8 0x - Na

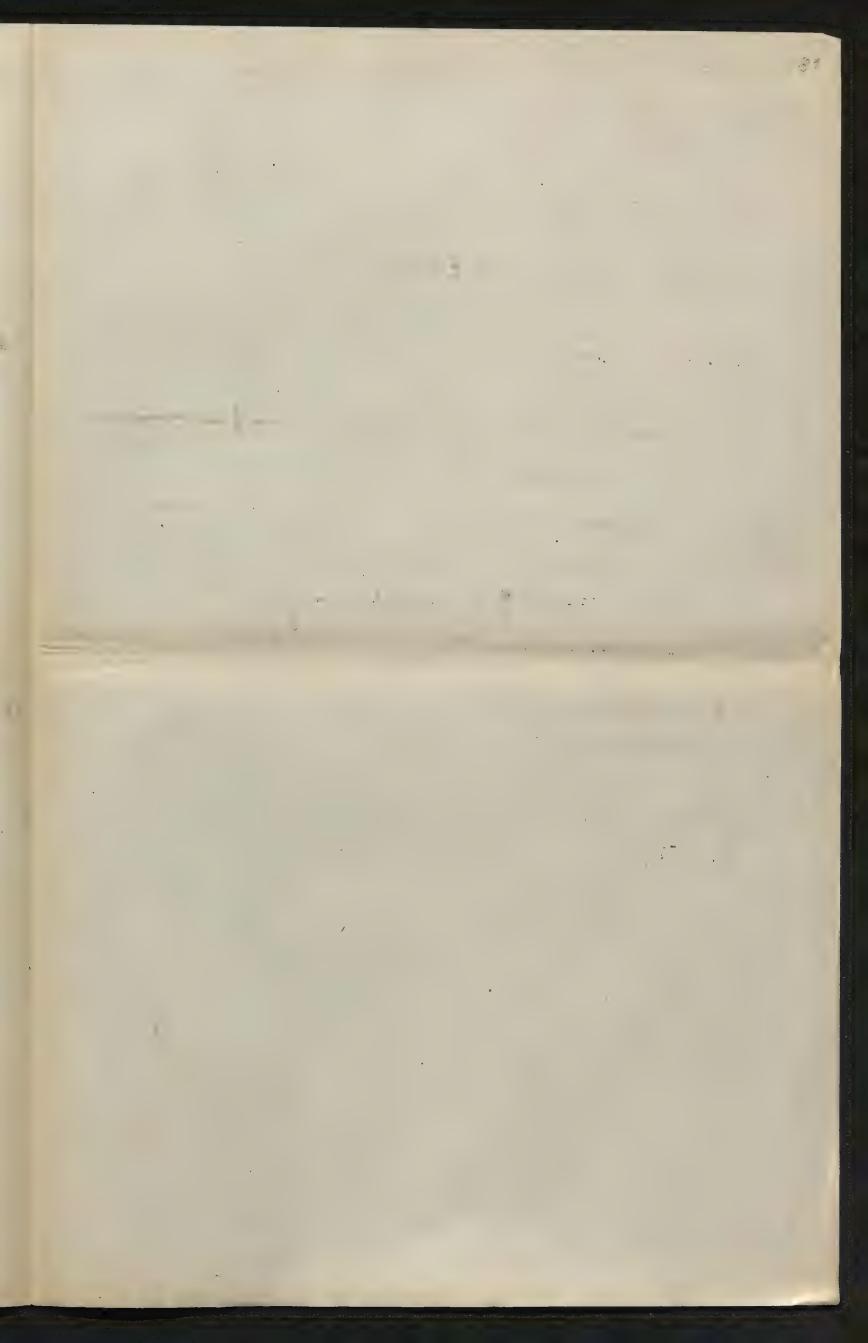




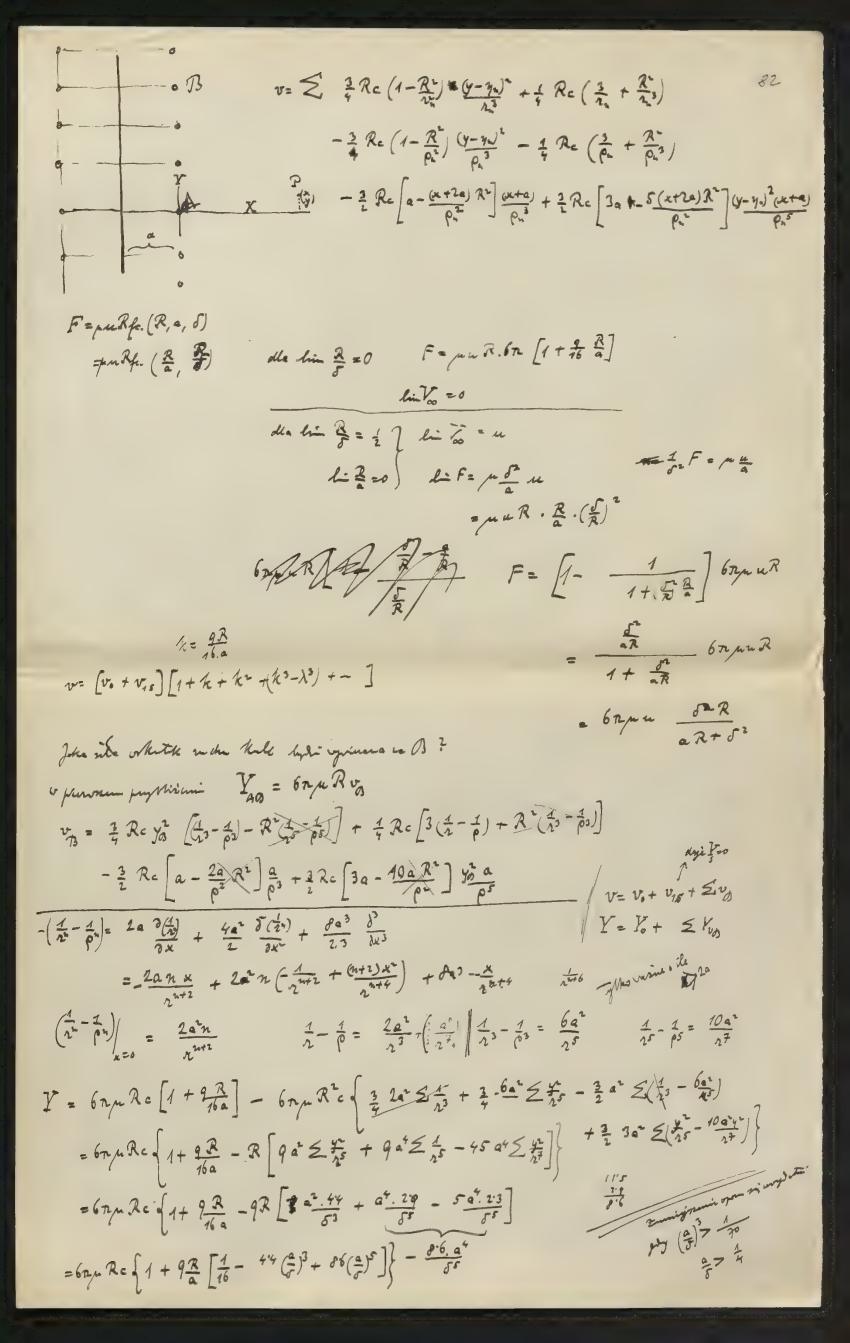
$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{1$$

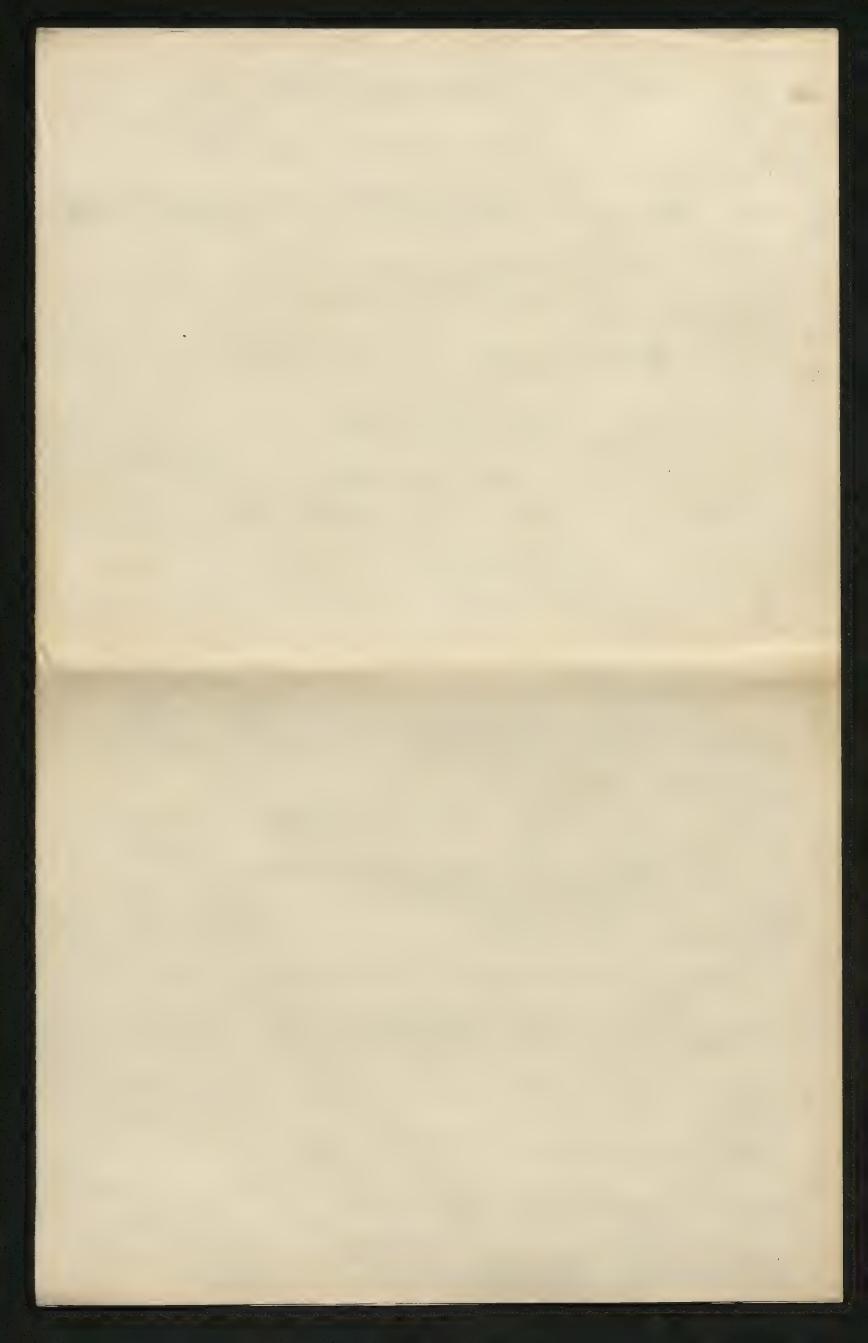






Oile tyles & mile mone works, ale Smri by tyo many who co a  $\oint \frac{1}{5^2} = \int \frac{1}{5^2} \left[ \frac{1}{(x+1a)^2 + \frac{5}{5^2}} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{5^2(x+2a)}$ was a hady serie mikege wony dra totic i postoji  $\leq \frac{y^2}{6^5} = \frac{2\pi}{35^2(x+2\alpha)}$ all the obligation the v= 2 Re [2(1-1) + 2 y (1, -1)]  $\frac{2ax}{2^3} \qquad \frac{6axy^2}{2^5} \qquad 1D = 6\pi / 4 + 2$   $\frac{4a\pi}{6^2} \qquad \frac{6 \cdot 2a\pi}{3 \cdot 5^2}$ wise git to voing all x>> & Weidyn rasis eten or without alytomes x>) of bythis warms i o its of mate (to many attives!) Voo = 1 67. Rea 2 drugig strong & keidyn rasie dle dostationie malys R, to energy o ile vo < a , mus byte F = 6 mm Re ber orghed na stommek a; S puyterani r tem menny F = m 5 200 teh jehgely in in Flyngh landlamin ten sam vera tokin valny byé musi bla LR = 5 (jule a solly mate) nacy physisty was wife put ty same retirinine ( is vocc) much a sometime of the youther believe them the route sould sayly you is believe the Urniger 8=2R Broke F= m 5 = 4 p R c rement noundings you 6 x pe R c 2 milynong of a stombe 2 R F= 60 R (c-vo) vo = 60 Rco F = (c-vo) p or ca 3º : 6ra F= m 52 vo (1- vo)





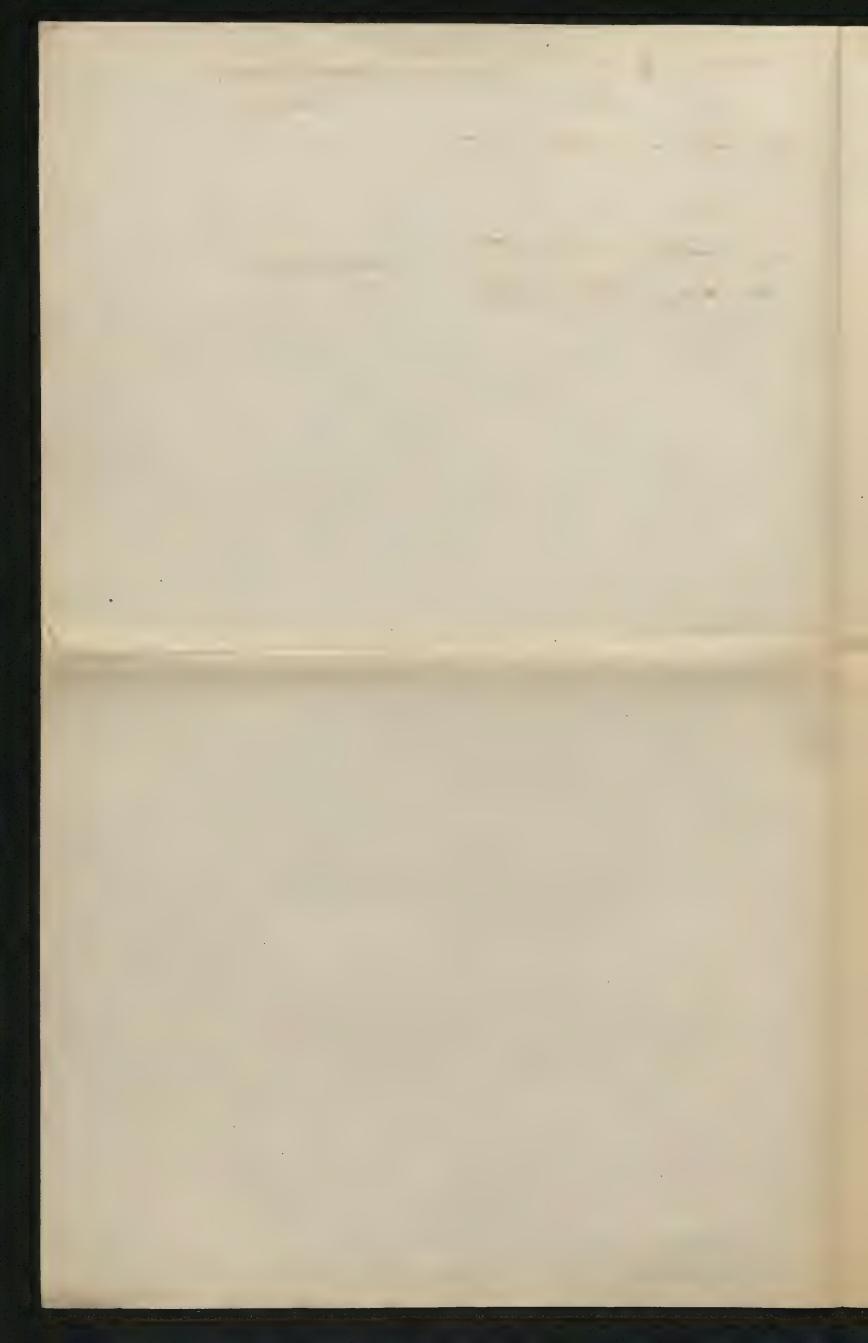
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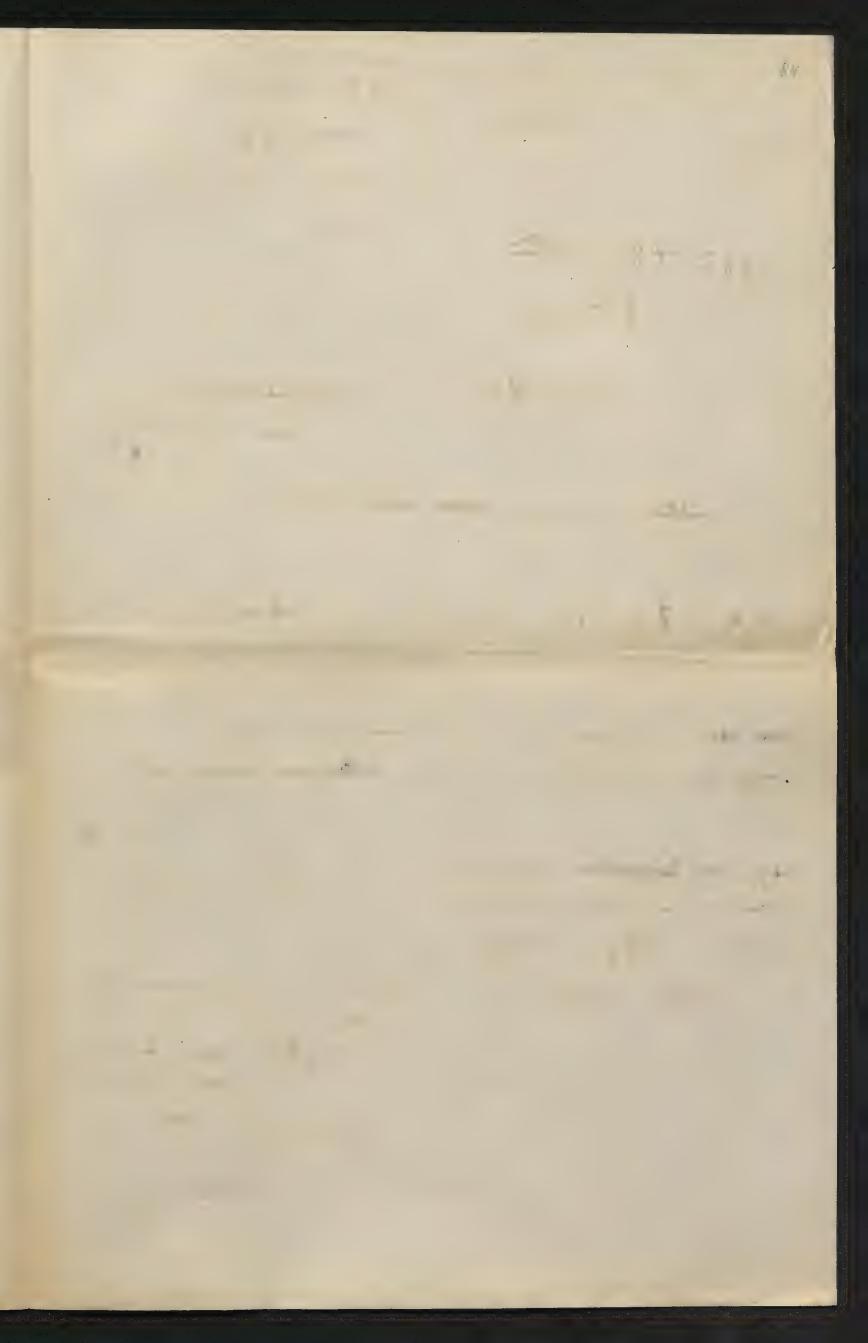
 $F = 6 \pi_{p} \Re \left(1 + \frac{9}{16} \frac{\Re}{a}\right)$   $W = v_{0}(1+k) + v_{45}(17k) = (v_{0}7 v_{15})(1+k)$ 

20tom # V0 = 6 n Rca (1+ 9 2)

whe will provide  $F = \mu \int \frac{u}{a}$ 

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Ednjej story Andrews Stormings-toom

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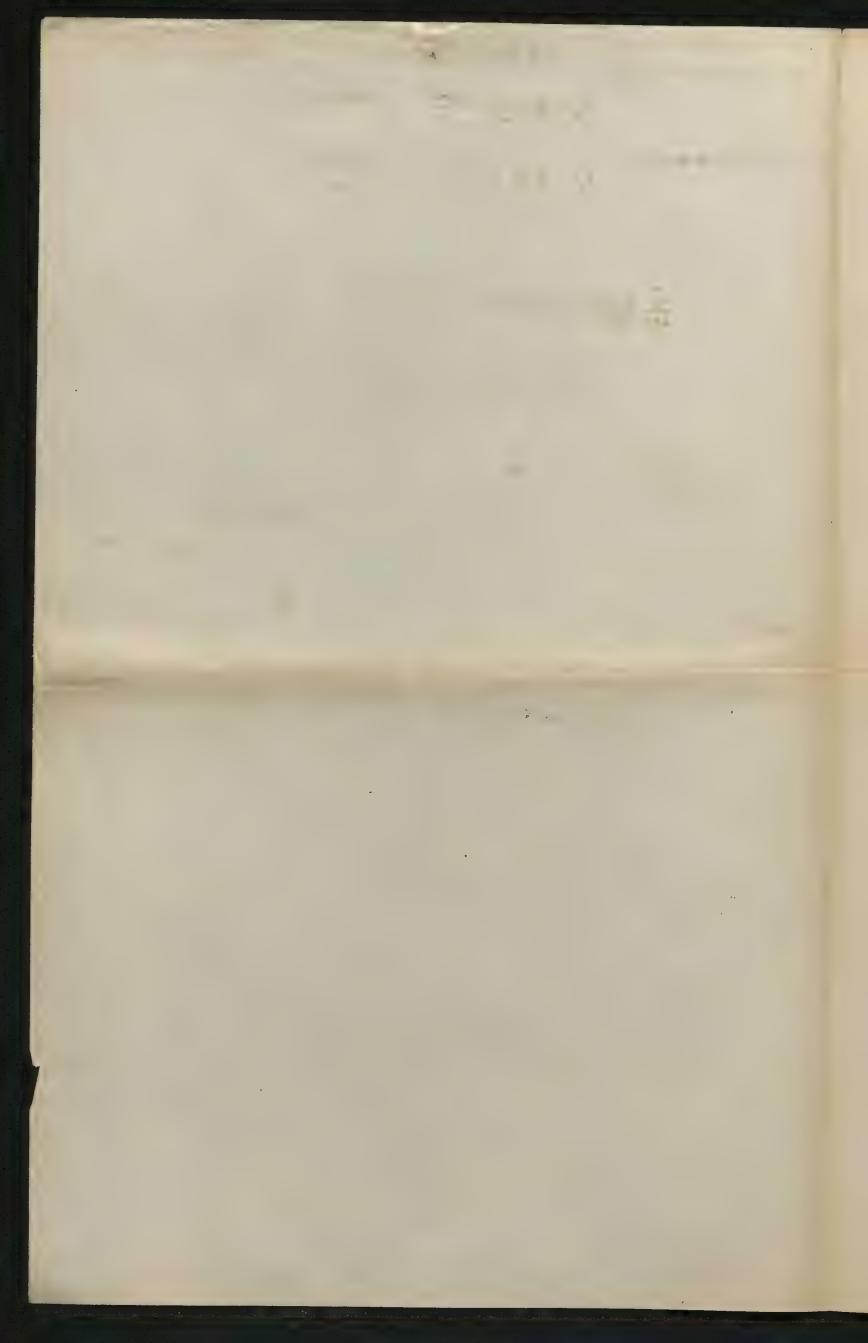
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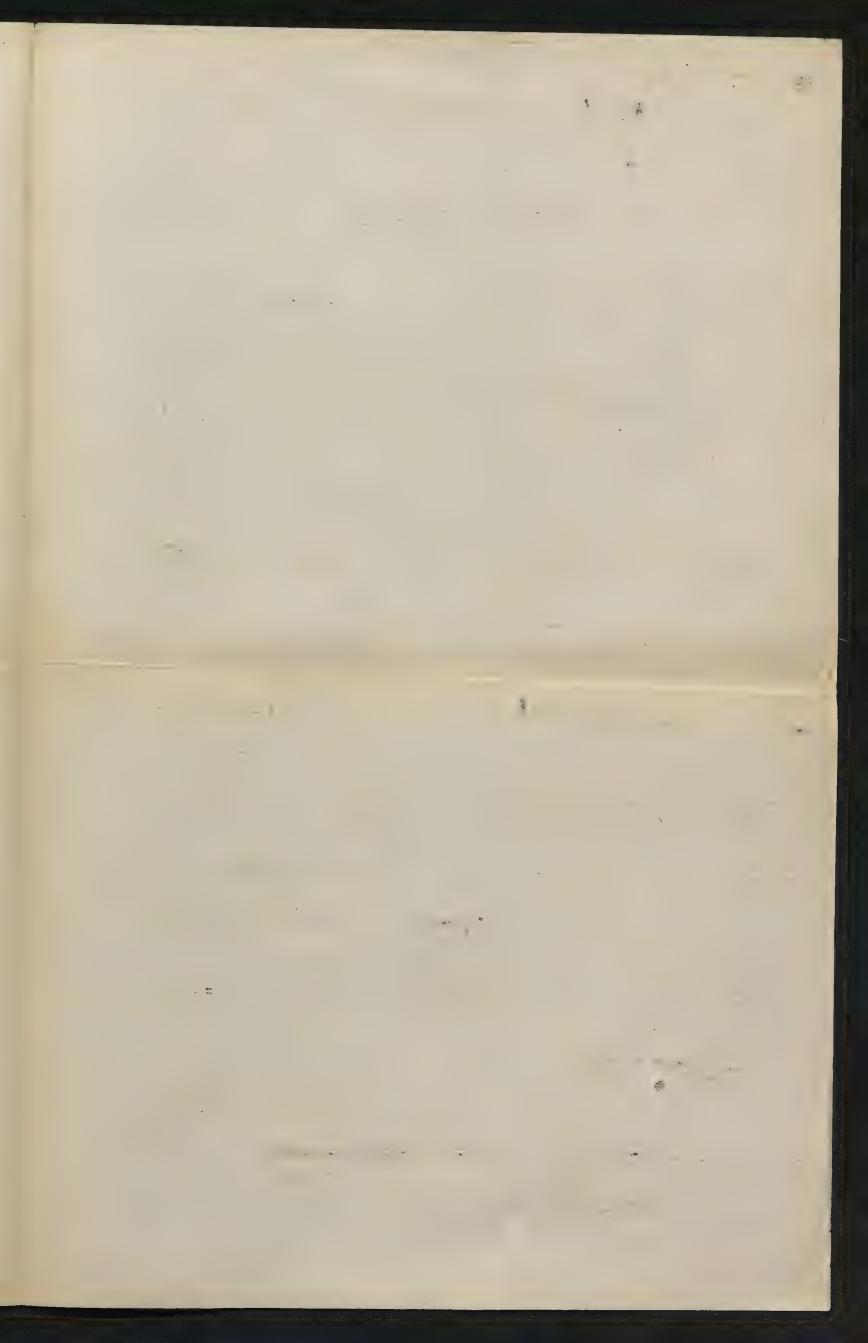
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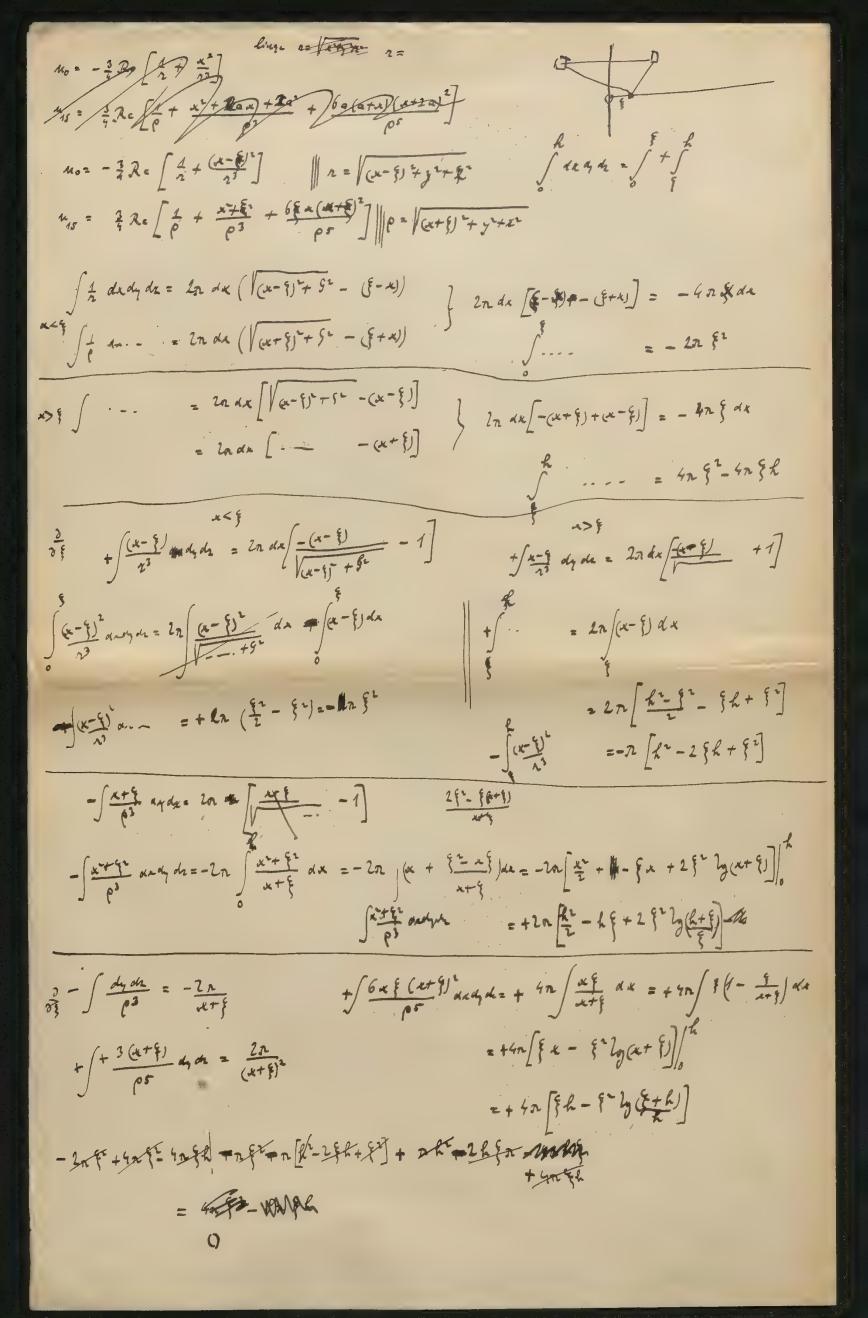
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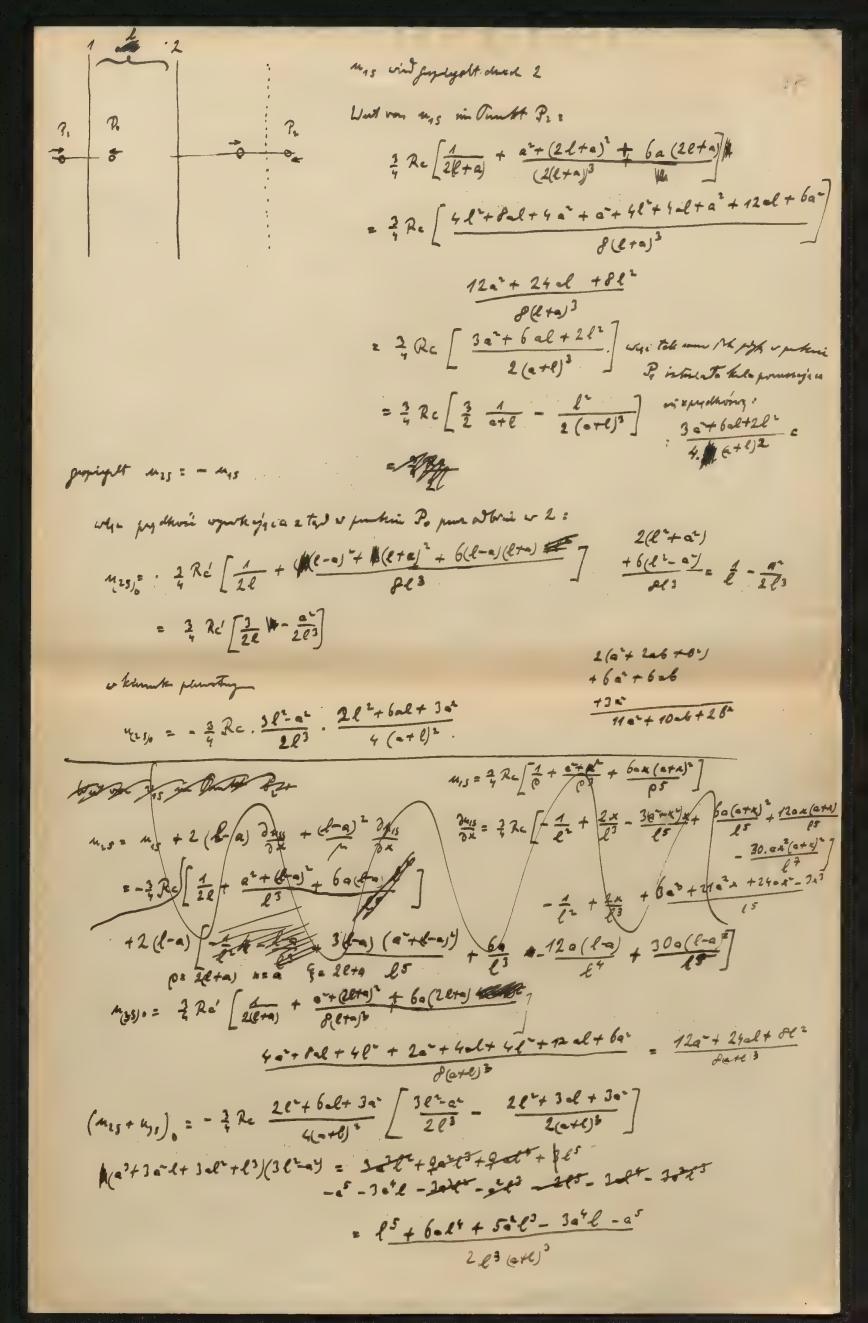
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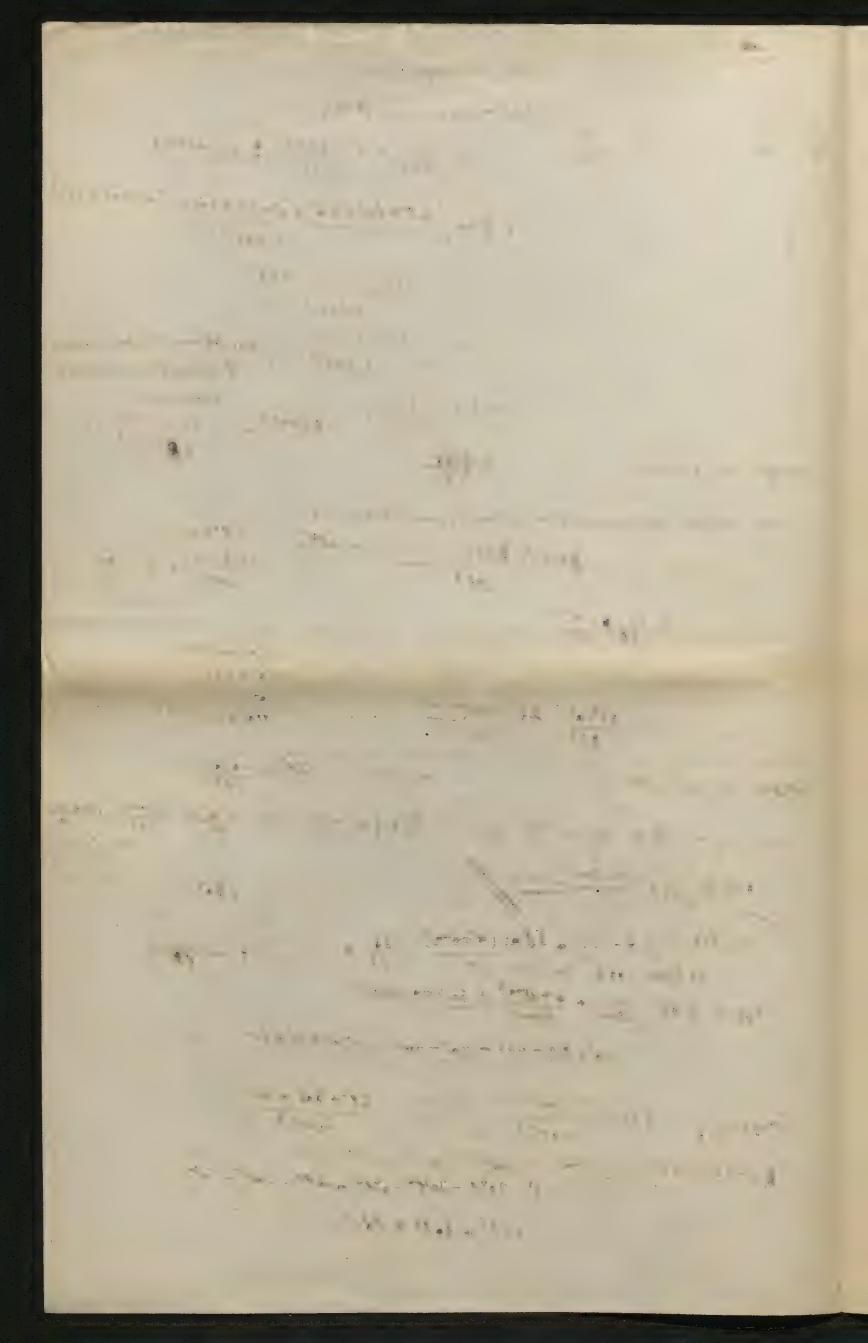
40 2- 3 Re [ 1 + (x-2) 2 ] 0= 3, Re [(x-0) y + baxy (xto)]  $\Sigma\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{4}{3} \frac{4}{5} \frac{4}{$ Jagar of an ale of o / 1 dydg= 20 [ (27 = 1 - (x - 1)]  $\int \frac{(x-9)^{2}}{x^{3}} d 1 d d = \ln \int (x-9)^{2} d 3 + \ln \int (x-9)^{2} d 3$  $\int \frac{x-9}{2^3} dy dy = 2\pi \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 \right)$ = 2n (x - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 + y) 1 = 22 x- 3  $-2n\int (\xi+x) dx$   $= -2n(\xi + \frac{2}{2})$   $= -2n(\xi + \frac{2}{2})$ 22[-282+4]

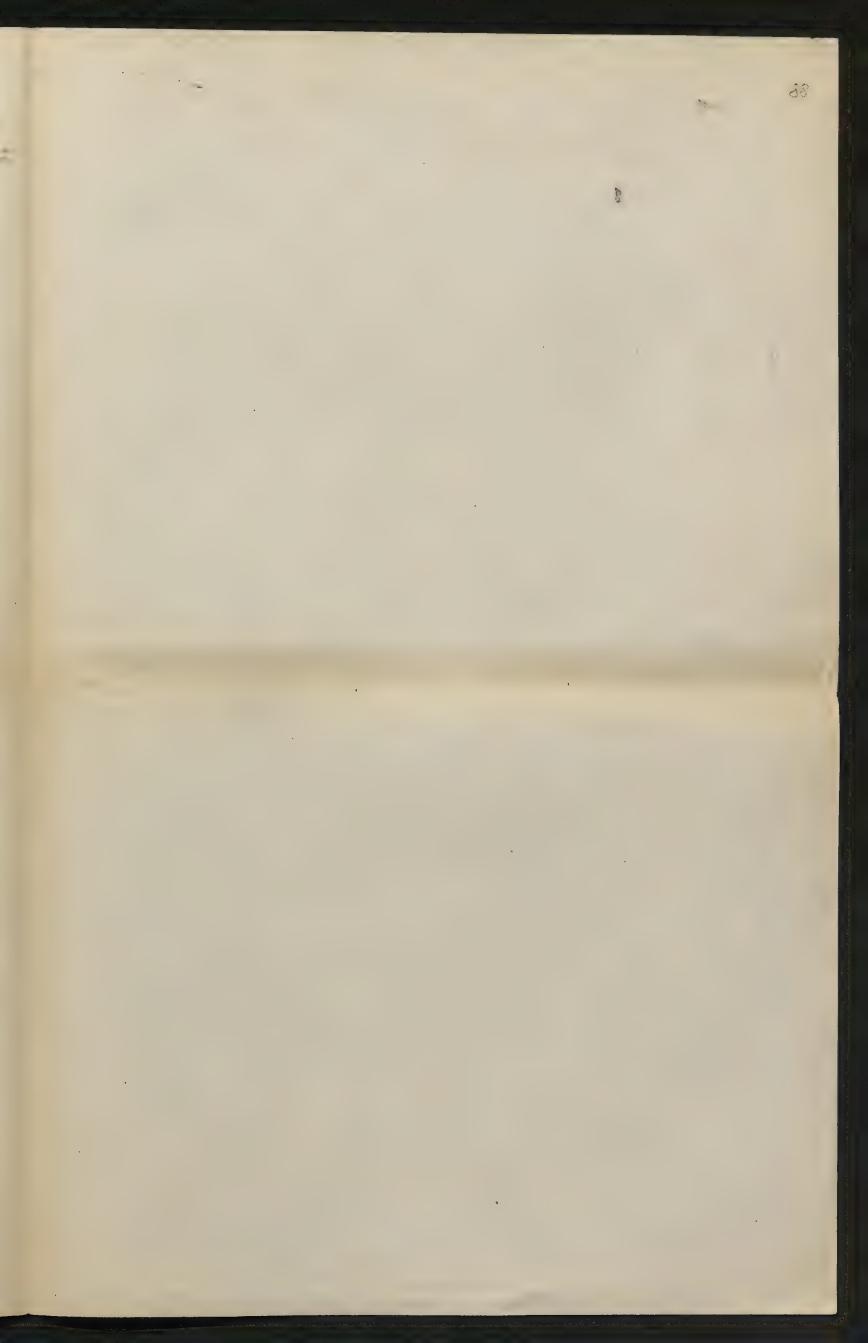


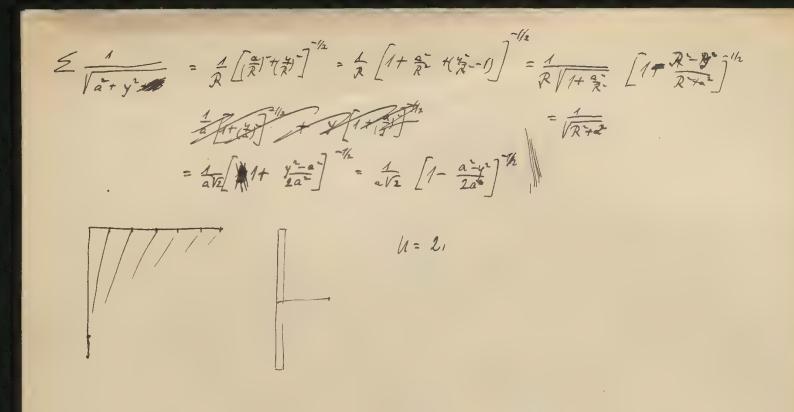












$$\underbrace{2\frac{1}{15}}_{5} = \underbrace{2\cdot 9}_{5^5}$$

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$$-\frac{1}{4}$$
  $-\frac{1}{4}$   $-\frac{3}{4}$   $-\frac{57}{4}$   $-\frac{27}{4}$ 

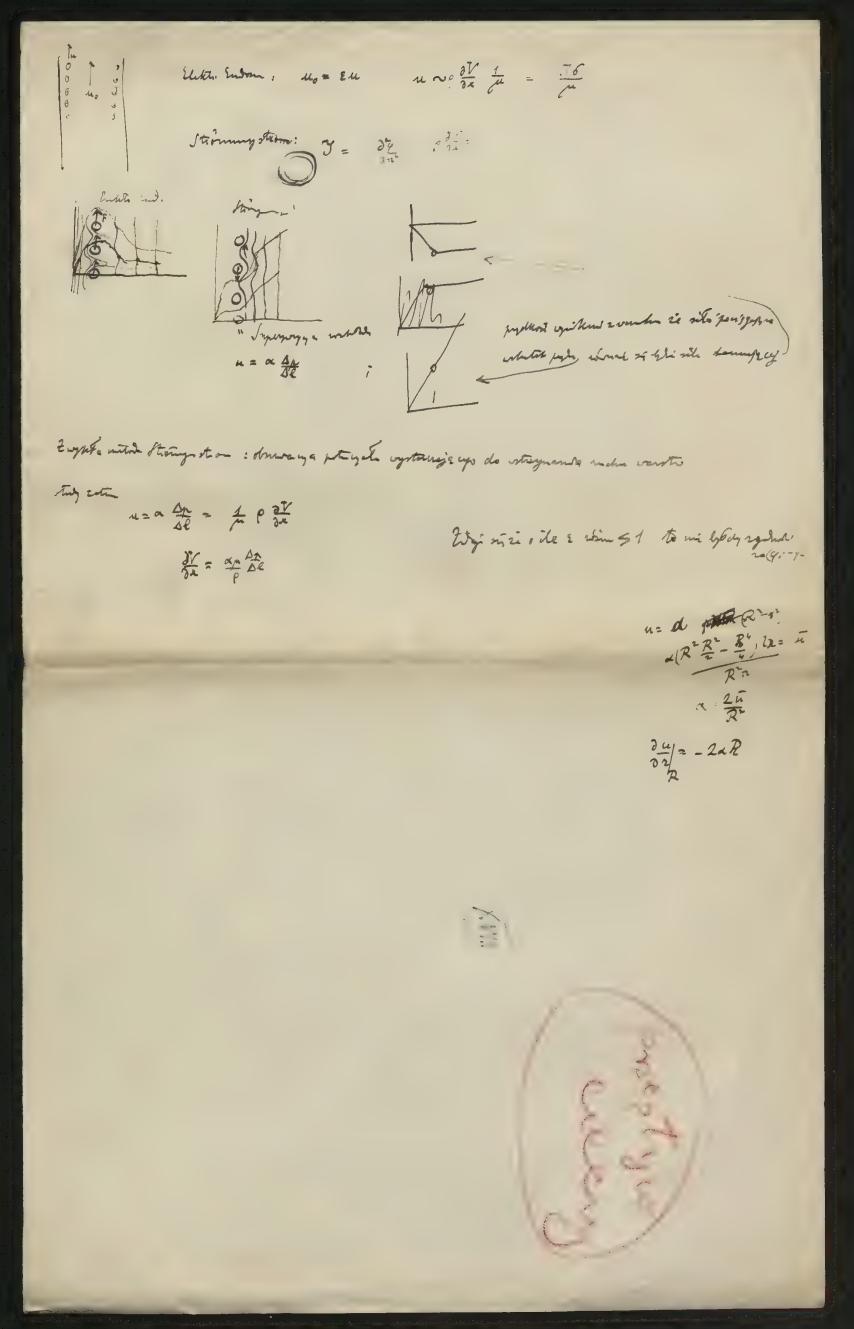
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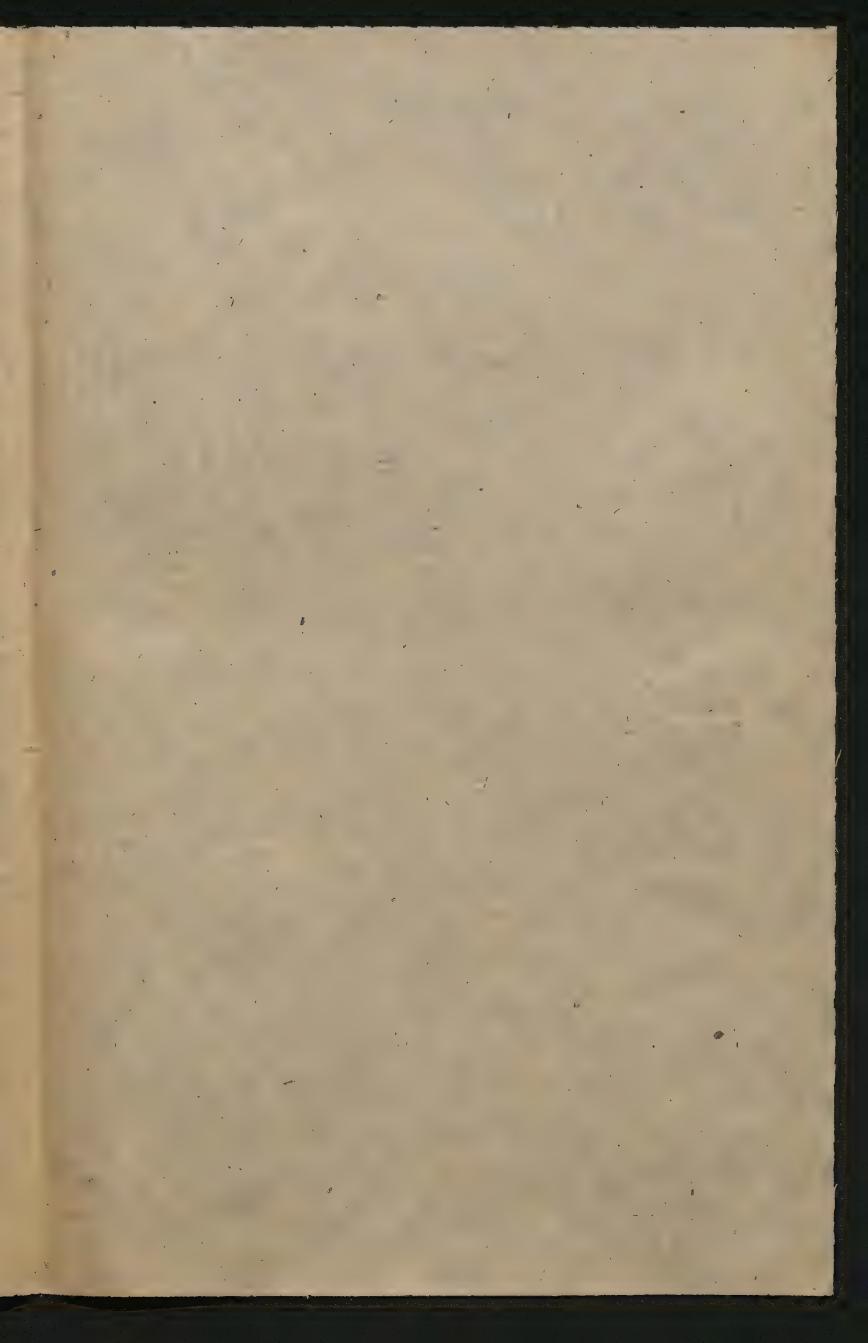
 $2(1-\frac{2}{3}+\frac{4}{5})=\frac{16}{15}$ 

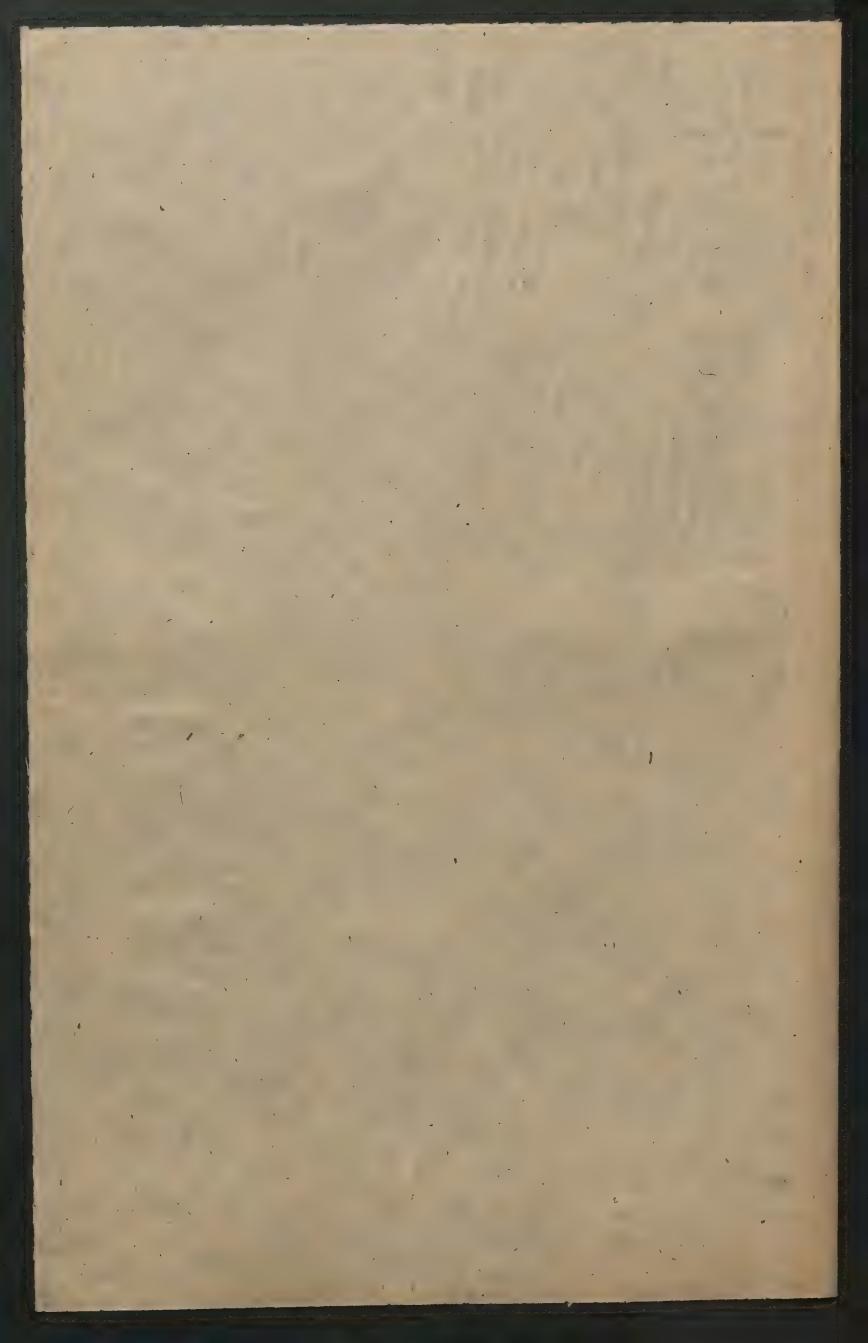
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2^{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{6a^{2}}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{2a^{2}}{2^{2}} - \frac{3}{\beta} \left( \frac{4a^{2}}{2^{2}} \right)^{2} + \frac{15}{16} \left( \frac{7a^{2}}{2^{2}} \right)^{3} - \frac{35}{14} \left( \frac{7a^{2}}{2^{2}} \right)^{6} - . \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2a^{2}}{2^{2}} - \frac{6a^{4}}{2^{4}} + \frac{20a^{6}}{2^{6}} - \frac{3}{2^{6}} \right]$$

$$t_{g'q} = t_{g'q} = t_{g$$







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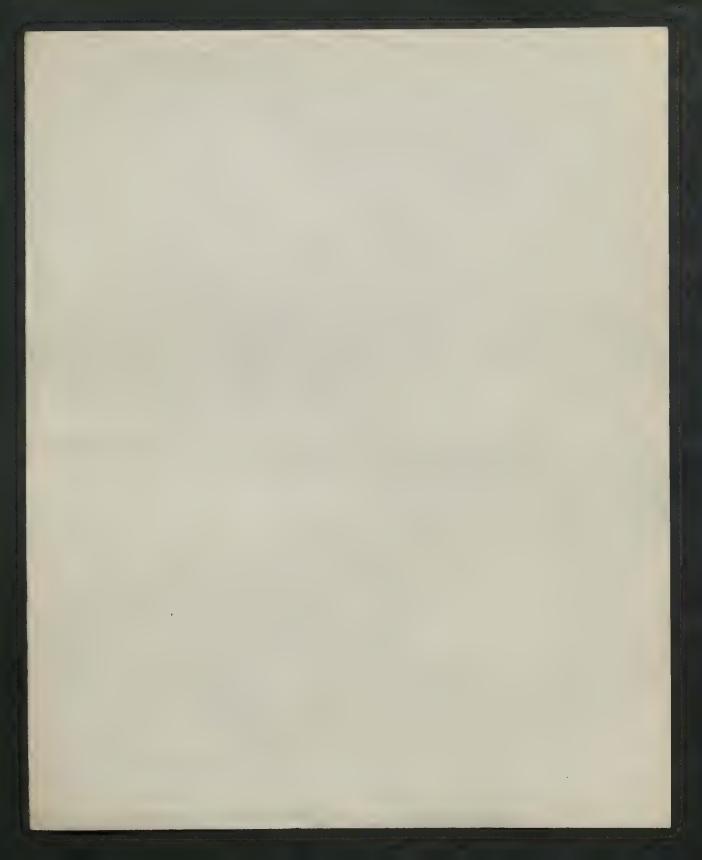
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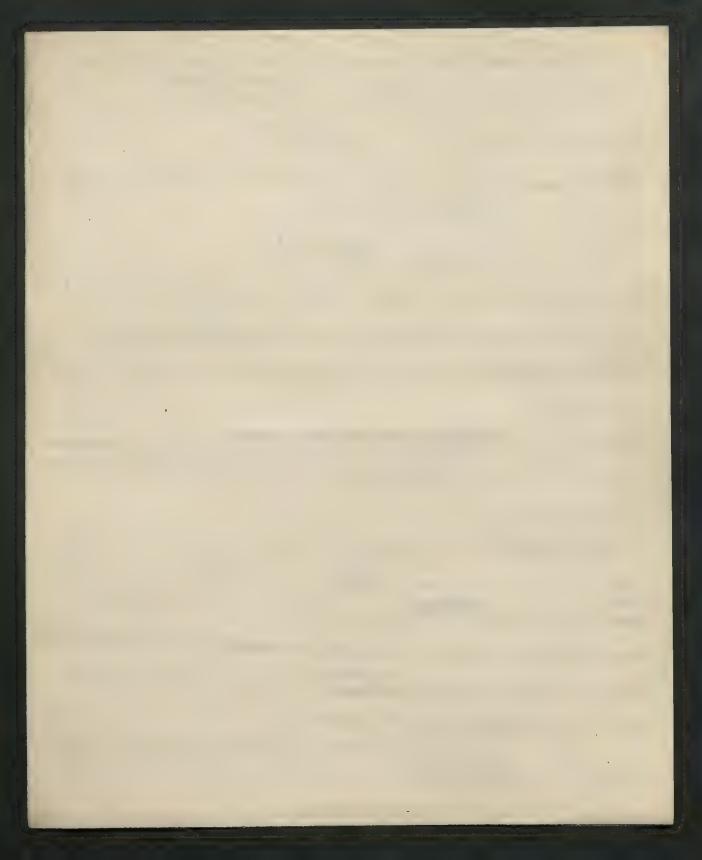
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Si ist effenbor Affenbor Affenbor als die Tobes heinlichkeit dass mer ein l'unto vinher i und 12 This might won de tout for kinner innerhalb 24-, while glock ist  $W'(1,1) = e^{-nk_1} nk_2 - k_1 e^{-n(k_2-k_1)} = n(k_2-k_1) e^{-nk_1}$ Stat man jeded, zur Sruse filt 2: 2, + dr übegetso erhält man and bestlen och un tente-yearte.) Ans dri chem dons Non West  $w(x) dz = e^{-nk} n \frac{dk}{dx} dx = 4nr^2 n \frac{4nr^3}{3} dx$ 1). Fir die Wohrschrindehkriften dass the der Nachbargunht eine Sotferning on in 2 mil not labe, reg. dass die Kugelschole 2. 17dz einen ont met auch met de De Wels with their dass muture Timbete in durable withousen ist officer when won When Only it. Die Ansale von Noleting seren white inen Abstand minde & and again beatter ist somit In rate of dr was an Stelle du douch in Vinha cutstellin Formel 5) minus that in setzen at. Einige Worte with the work worden der Industry diene ilberlyng for lander geridnet worden. It hatte loc. it darent him provision in when Wien Glad grant grant grant worden with the grant grant grant worden with the grant grant grant worden winse, palls die Anschungs sphäre der Proleigle mitt grösser in the de die Rämme hunshalb orloher work merket he De stifficites and south any treting and hatte dominant dans anch dis von de Mangger Stander tourniftent senten chreching die von & atmingen Sticke duch Dentes litting dans lighorh formy kwite verbenut with timbe.



Fin die Wohnshierel Mant, dan ne krafte lose Comktonolecile (in incom Ranne 33 befinder, voldem ber gli Homege Viter ling the die broth & enfollen virde, hole on beat. p 628 den husdruk angryben:  $\frac{n-1}{n!} = f(n)$   $\frac{(n k) e^{-nk}}{i!} = f(i)$ Desn Ansdruk genigt av haffenbor der Jedrigning, dan die Summe aller Wohnsterlehen ghoth line it und dass sie so dur Aschnottlet auf jum Raum untfallunde rehailsable "betraft da vir haben: E fen, 21 = fine1 In for = v & iki; = n k

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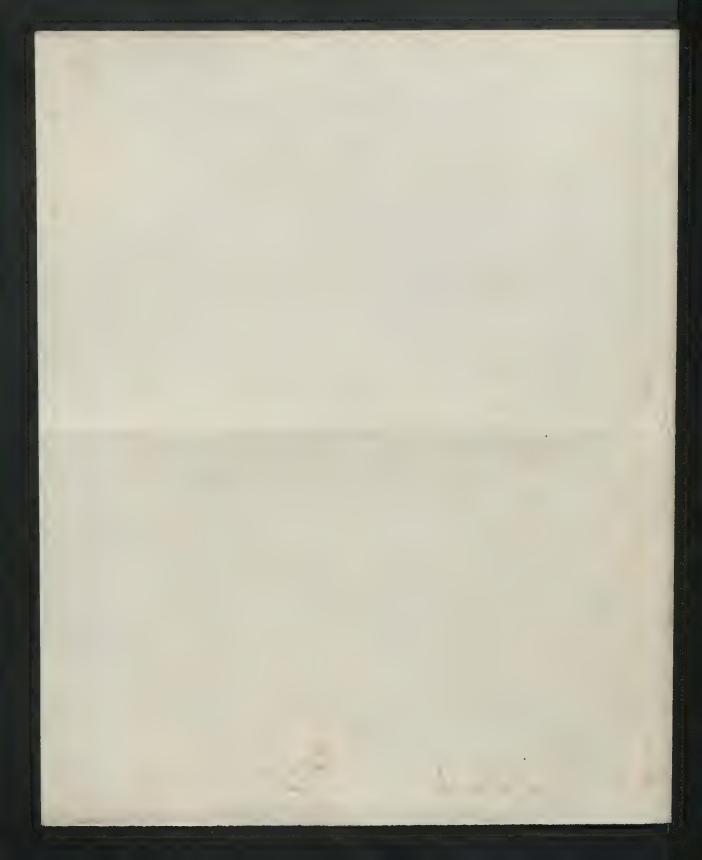
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und der en folgt

The Whitelehkit den die Calebrapunkt eine kleinen Suffrung habe als 2 All abrumsthimmen mit iteta Hopes:  $W(r) = l - e^{-r}$  du in fin it. vi. instintioners in  $l - e^{-r\kappa}$ . Die von brute mit Warren beseschmite Volumbe dan der Nockhampett eine Subfung which is med is beater it is within not der ensummingeseteler To be helde holit den in die Kyl z, ger tim Grukt, in his Kylet ( in over neurose ( instite innessell)  $\overline{W}(x,x,y) = \overline{W} = \overline{W}(x,y) = \overline{W}(x,$ 

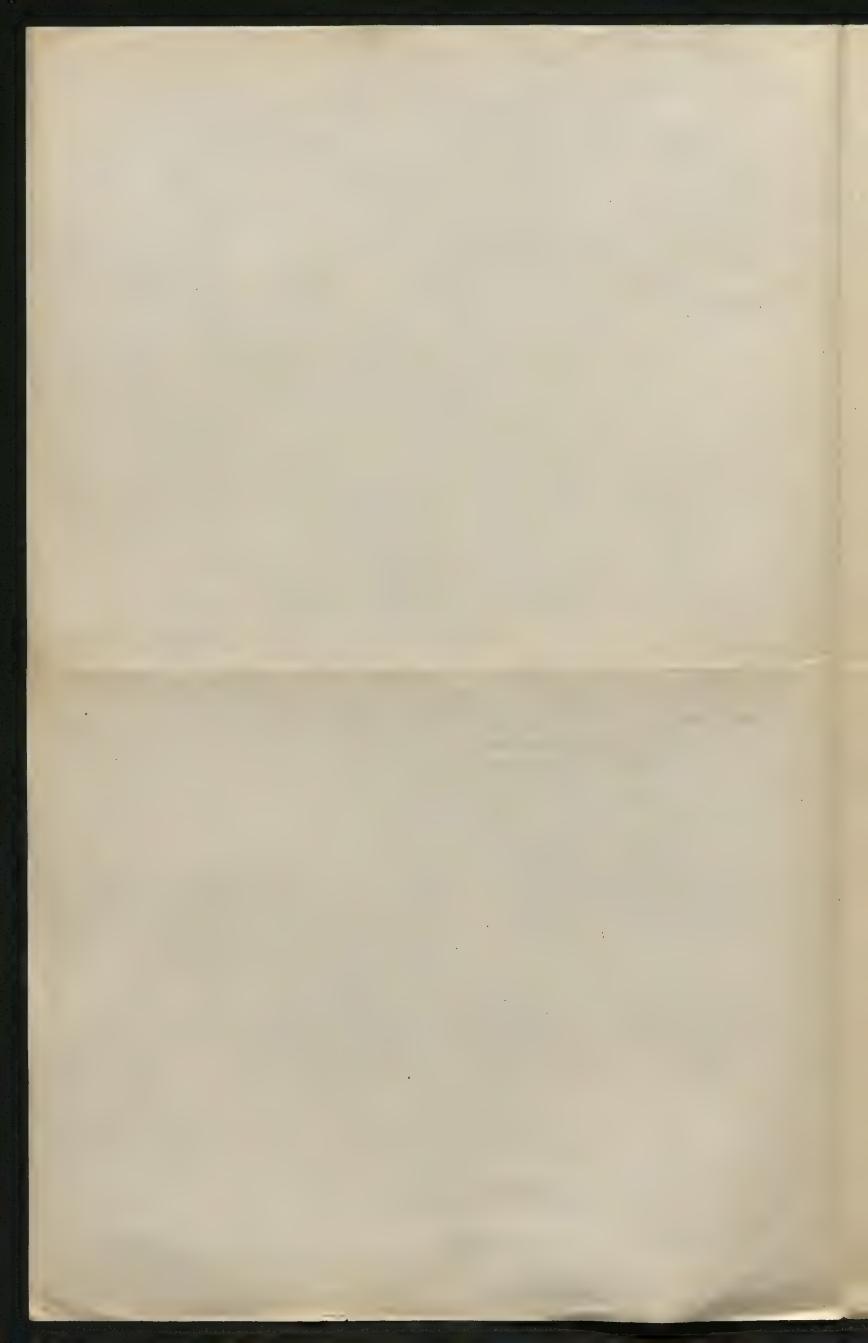
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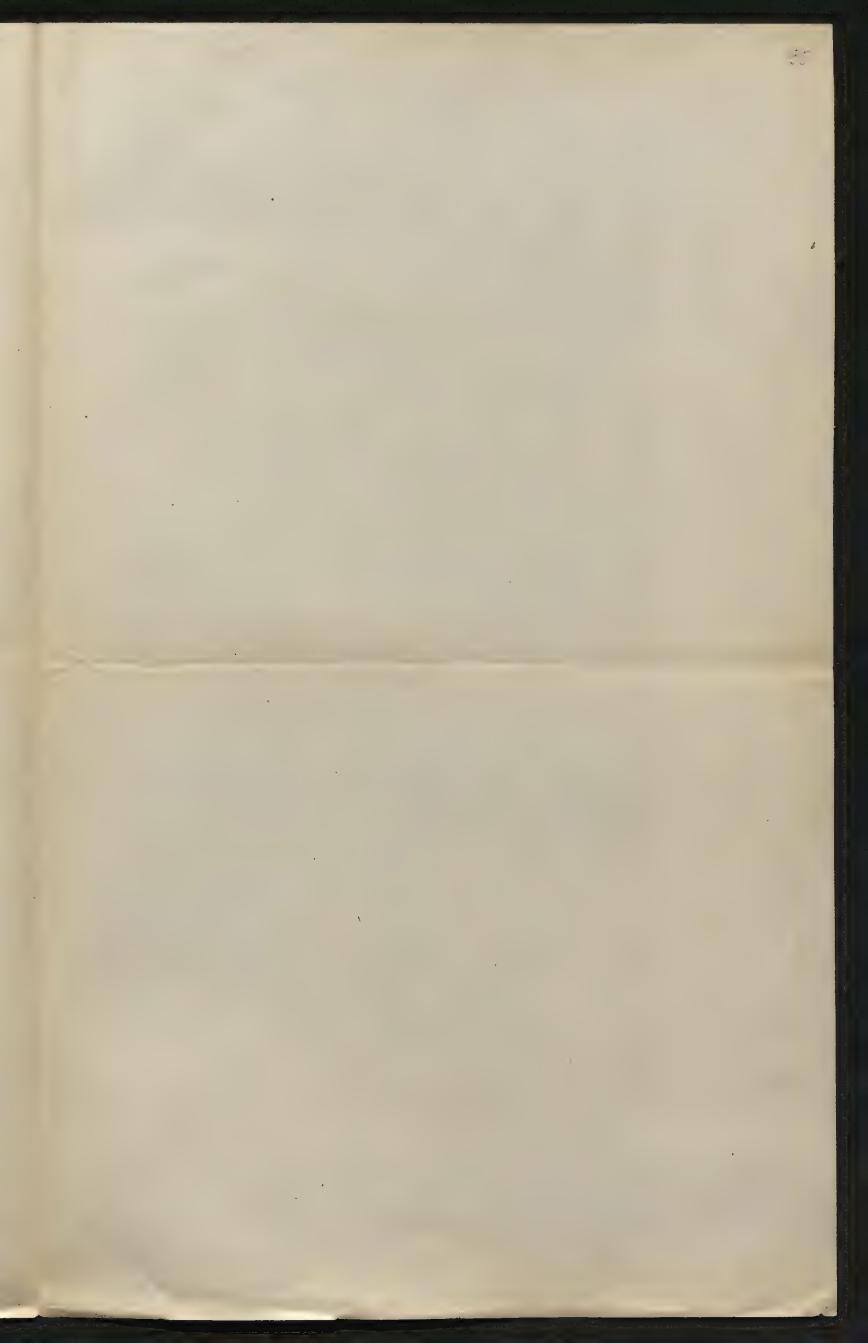
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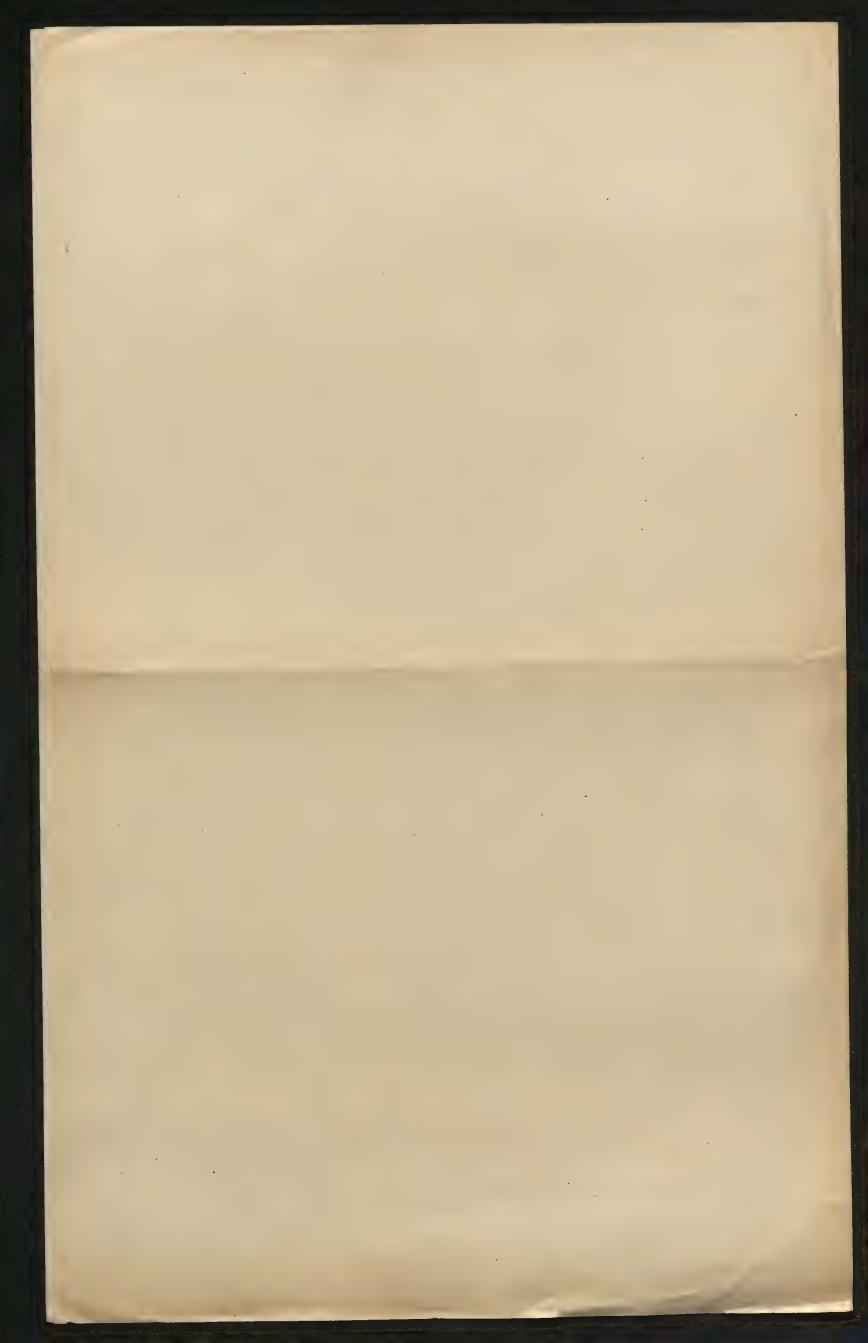


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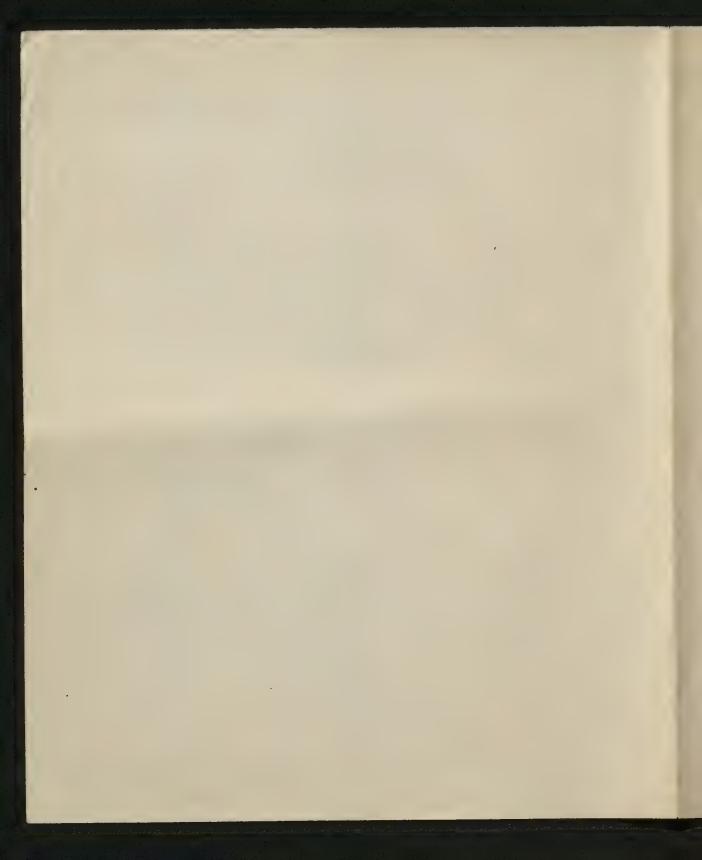
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an das Absetzen von Kolloidteilchen aus einer anfangs homogenen Lösung an einer adsorbierenden Kugelfläche handelt, und zwar geben sie im letzteren Falle die durchschnittliche Anzahl der betreffenden Teilchen an, um welche die wirkliche Anzahl in zufälliger Weise herumschwanken wird.

4. Reflektierende Wand:

Kehren wir nun wieder zur Frage nach der experimentellen Meßbarkeit der Diffusion an

grob dispersen Kolloiden zurück.

Da ist nun außer Brillouins Arbeit eine sehr schöne Untersuchung Westgrens1) zu nennen, in welcher wiederum von festen Wänden, aber nicht von adsorbierenden, sondern von reflektierenden Gebrauch gemacht wird. Dies entspricht dem normalen Verhalten einer kolloiden Lösung, deren Teilchen im allgemeinen, solange die elektrische Doppelschicht wirksam

1) A. Westgren, Zeitschr. f. phys. Chem. 89, 63, 1914.

ist, keine Tendenz haben, an den Wänden zu kleben. Die mathematische Theorie derartiger Fälle ist ganz analog dem vorhergehenden Falle; wir können wiederum die Diffusionstheorie zur Berechnung der Verteilung benützen, nur müssen wir die Grenzbedingung einführen, daß die reflektierende Wand keine Substanz durchläßt;

also muß für dieselbe gelten:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial N} = 0$ .

Nehmen wir beispielsweise an, die Ebene x = 0 wirke als reflektierende Wand, so läßt sich die Verteilung zur Zeit t auf Grund des bekannten Reflexionsprinzips durch Superposition von symmetrisch zur Wand gelegenen Quellen<sup>1</sup>) konstruieren; war die Anfangsverteilung durch eine Funktion  $u = \varphi(x)$  gegeben, so resultiert daraus nach Analogie mit (3):

$$u = \int_{0}^{x} \varphi(x_0)[W(x_0, x) + W(-x_0, x)]dx_0.$$
 (47)

Westgrens Anordnung erfordert aber keine der ei Rechnungen. Er konzentrierte die Teil- artigen chen sämtlich an der Ebene x = 0 (und zwar dadurch, daß die betreffende mikroskopische Kammer in passender Weise auf einer Zentrifuge befestigt und eine Zeitlang der Wirkung der Zentrifugalkraft ausgesetzt wurde) und beobachtete dann das allmähliche Wegdiffundieren derselben. Da für die Teilchen in diesem Falle

werkfait bemerkbar macht.

Infolgedessen kommen wir zu der physikalisch evidenten Schlußfolgerung, daß auch im Falle variabler Kräfte für genügend kurze Zeiten das Superpositions-Prinzip gelten muß, und dies ermöglicht uns die Verallgemeinerung der Theorie der Diffusion für den Fall, daß die betreffenden Teilchen von irgendwelchen Kräften beeinflußt werden.

Haben wir es mit Teilchen zu tun, welche unter Einfluß einer Kraft f(x) die durchschnittliche Geschwindigkeit  $\beta f(x)$  erlangen, so resultiert die Teilchenmenge, welche durch die

1) Dabei ist aber der Auftrieb seitens des umgebenden Mediums (von der Dichte oo) zu berücksichtigen, welcher im Falle der Aerostatik nur eine unbedeutende der Benützung des Van der Waalsschen (v-b) anstatt v entsprechende - Korrektur liefern würde. A. Einstein, Ann. d. Phys. 19, 376, 1906; M. v. Smoluchowski, Ann. d. Phys. 21, 756, 1966; J. Perrin, loc. cit. S. ....; außerdem C. f. 158, 1168, 1914; B. Ilijn, Zeitschr. f. phys. Chem. 87, 366, 1914; A. Westgren, Arfliv f. mat. Svensk. Akad. 9, Nr. 5 (1913); R. Constantin, C. R. 158, 1171, 1341, 1914.

2) Vgl. M. v. Smoluchowski, Ann. d. Phys. 48,

1103, 1915.

Flächeneinheit eines Querschnittes & durchströmt, aus Superposition jener konstanten Wanderung und der Diffusionsströmung; sie beträgt also:

$$-D\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta u f(x)$$

 $-D\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta u f(x)$  und daraus erhält man die Differentialgleichung für u:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [uf(x)]. \tag{50}$$

Dieselbe definiert die Verteilung einer diffundierenden Substanz, welche unter Einfluß einer äußeren Kraft f(x) steht. Andererseits können wir sie im Sinne des Äquivalenzprinzipes auf ein einzelnes Kolloidteilchen beziehen und dadurch die relative Häufigkeit u der verschiedenen Lagen desselben bestimmen, d. h. wir erhalten die betreffende Verallgemeinerung der Brownschen Bewegungsformel.

Eine Probe können wir sofort ausführen, da ich für einen Spezialfall, d. i. unter Annahme einer das Teilchen in die Ruhelage zurücktreibenden elastischen Kraft die betreffende Wahrscheinlichkeitsfunktion auf direktem synthetischen Wege ermittelt hatte<sup>1</sup>). Es ist dies jenes Beispiel, welches ich in dem Göttinger

Vortrag vor drei Jahren besprochen hatte:  $\gamma \left(x - x_0 e^{-\gamma t}\right)^2$ 

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theorie nützlich sein wird. Stellen wir uns nämlich die Aufgabe, in ganz analoger Weise die Anzahl Teilchen zu berechnen, welche bis zur Zeit t an einer vollkommen adsorbierenden Kugelfläche vom Radius R haften bleiben würden.

Da handelt es sich offenbar nur darum, die Lösung der Diffusionsgleichung mit den Nebenbedingungen:

1. 
$$u=c$$
 für:  $t=0$  und  $r>R$   
2.  $u=0$  für:  $r=R$  und  $t>0$ 

zu finden.

Da die Konzentration unoffenbar nur vom Radius und von der Zeit abhängt, kann die Lösung mittels bekannter Methoden bewerkstelligt werden indem die Differentialgleichung die Form annimmt:

$$\frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2(ru)}{\partial r^2} \qquad (43)$$

somit auf Grund der Analogie mit der linearen Wärmeleitung in der Form:

$$u = \oint \left[ 1 - \frac{R}{r} + \frac{2R}{r\sqrt{\pi_0}} \int_0^{r-x^2} dz \right]$$
 (44)

gelöst werden kann; es läßt sich ganz einfach aposteriori die Tatsache verifizieren, daß hierdurch die Differentialgleichung (43), wie auch die Grenzbedingungen erfüllt werden.

Daraus folgt für die Menge der sich in der Zeit  $t \cdots t + dt$  durch Diffusion an der Kugelfläche R ausscheidenden Substanz:

$$Jdt = 4\pi D R^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} | dt = 4\pi D R c \left[ \mathbf{i} + \frac{R}{\sqrt{\pi D t}} \right] dt$$
(45)

und für die Menge, welche von Anfang bis zur Zeit t abgeschieden wurde:

$$M = \int_{0}^{t} \int dt = 4\pi DRc \left[ t + \frac{2R\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{\pi D}} \right]. \tag{46}$$

Diese Formeln sind einerseits für die Fälle gewöhnlicher, sagen wir "klassischer" Diffusion verwendbar, wie beispielsweise Ausscheidung win übersättigtem Wasserdampf an kugelförmigen Kondensationskernen, andererseits für Beispiele und ich bemerkt haben, muß das sog Sedimentations-Gleichgewicht dem Exponentialgesetz der Aerostatik<sup>1</sup>) Genüge leisten, was später durch die schönen Versuche Perrins und dessen Mitarbeiter bestätigt und zur Ausarbeitung einer sehr präzisen Bestimmungsmethode der Loschmidtschen Zahl benutzt wurde; es muß nämlich gelten:

$$v = v_0 2 \int_{HT}^{N} \frac{4\pi}{8} a^s g(\varrho - \varrho_0) x$$
 (48)

(wo a den Teilchenradius,  $(\varrho - \varrho_0)$  den Dichteunterschied der Teilchensubstanz gegenüber der Flüssigkeit bedeutet.)

Will man aber die ganze Erscheinung gründlich verstehen, so muß man die mikroskopische Analyse des Vorgangs ausführen, d. h. man muß untersuchen, in welcher Weise die Bewegungen der einzelnen Teilchen infolge der Schwerkraft und der Gegenwart des Gefäßbodens modifiziert werden, was eine wesentlich schwierigere Aufgabe<sup>2</sup>) ist.

Würde nur die konstante Schwerkraft ins Spiel kommen, ohne daß eine Begrenzung des Raumes zu berücksichtigen wäre, so würde die Lösung einfach daraus folgen, daß die Schwerkraft eine konstante, fortschreitende Bewegung (mit der Geschwindigkeit c) hervorruft, welche sich über die Brownsche Bewegung (1) superponiert:

$$W(x, x_0, t)dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi Dt}} e^{-\frac{(x - x_0 - o)t)^2}{4Dt}} dx, (49)$$

so daß an Stelle der Ausgangsabszisse  $x_0$  die Größe  $x_0 - ct$  auftritt.

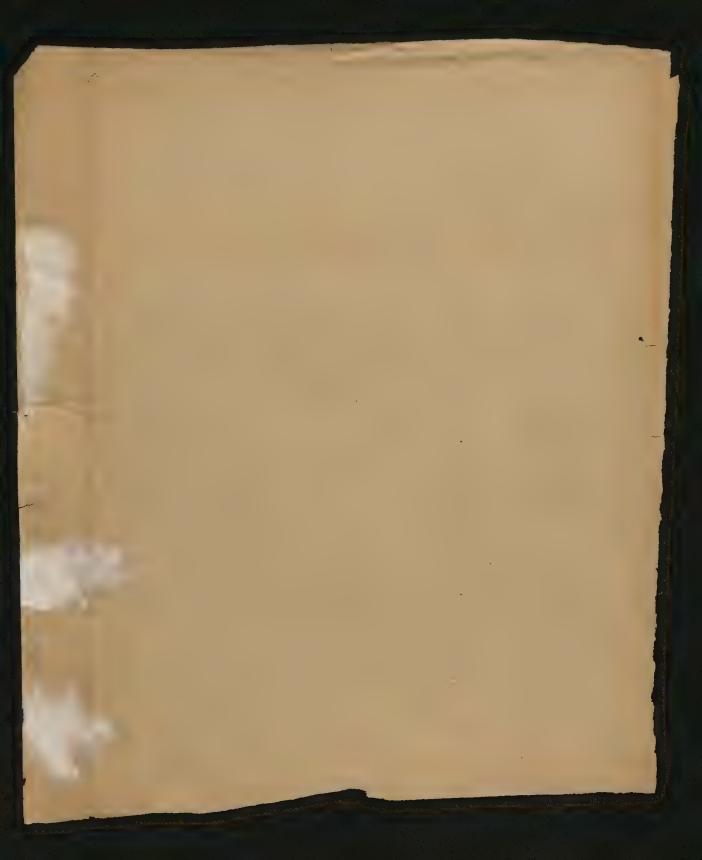
Das mittlere Verschiebungsquadrat ist in diesem Falle:

 $(x-x_0)^2=2\,Dt+(c\,t)^2$  und man sieht, daß für genügend kurze Zeiten das zweite Glied im Verhältnis zum ersten verschwindet. Da die Verschiebungs-Geschwindigkeit der Brownschen Bewegung anfangs unendlich groß ist, versteht man auch unmittelbar, ohne Rechnung, daß die Bewegung anfangs rein "Brownisch" erfolgt, und daß sich erst im Laufe der Zeit die allmähliche Verschiebung infolge der Schwad

 $\sqrt{\frac{-\frac{N}{HT}}{\frac{4\pi}{3}}}$ 

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- 1). Einige Demerkingen zur Erklämig d. Tolberegung Wien. Sitzyster. 107 (1898)
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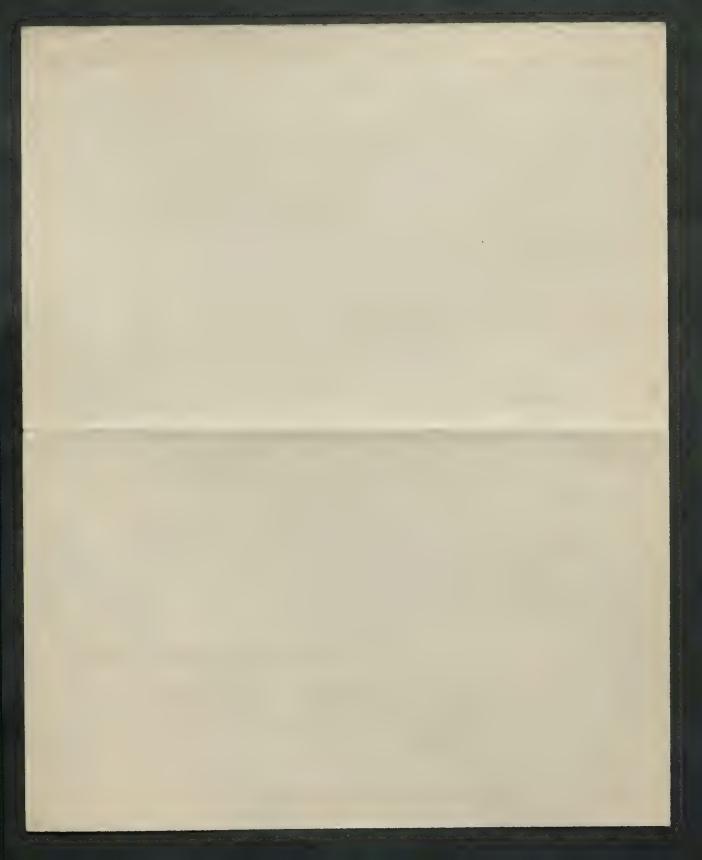
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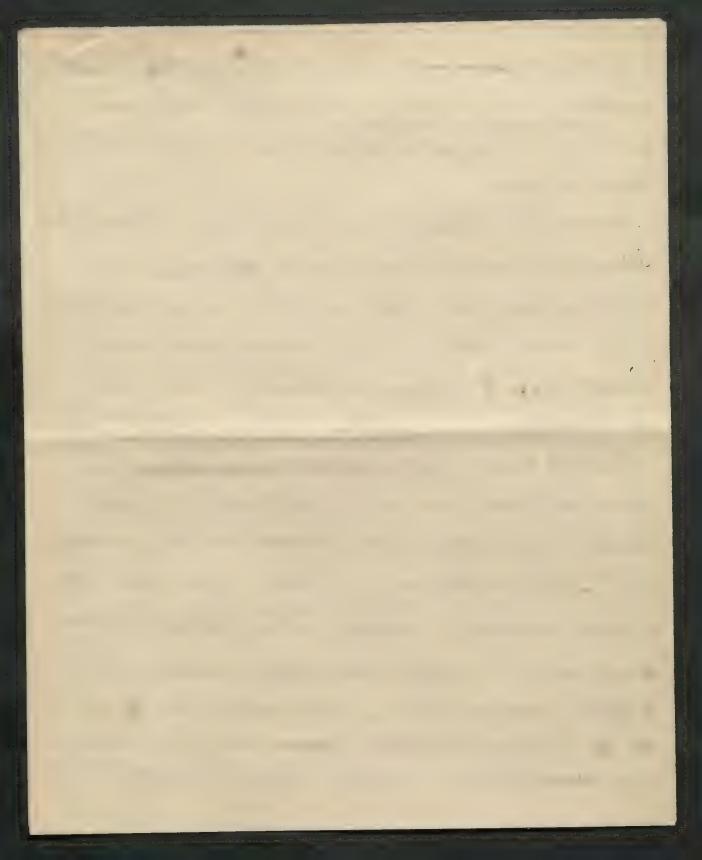
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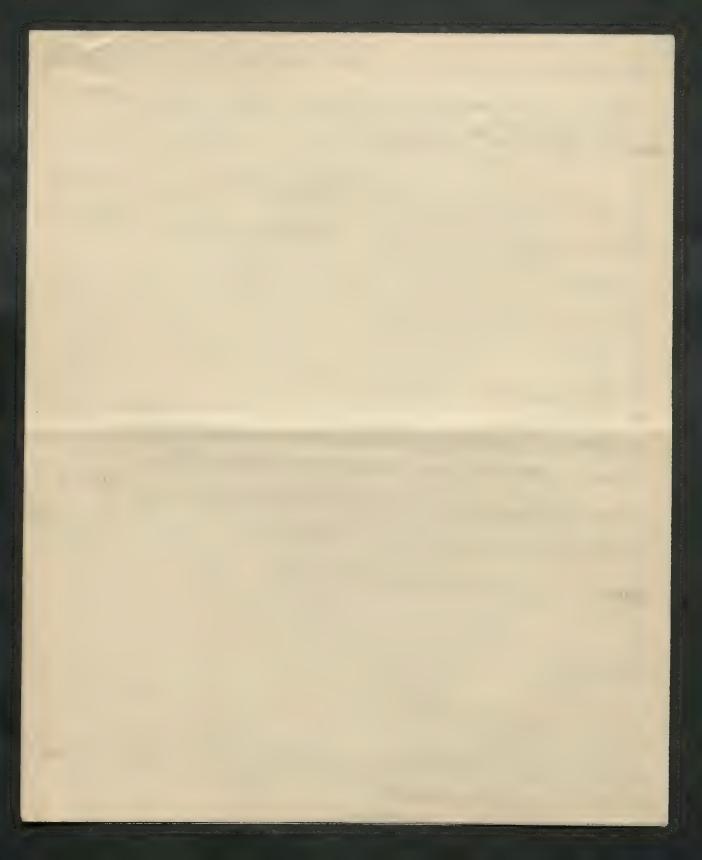
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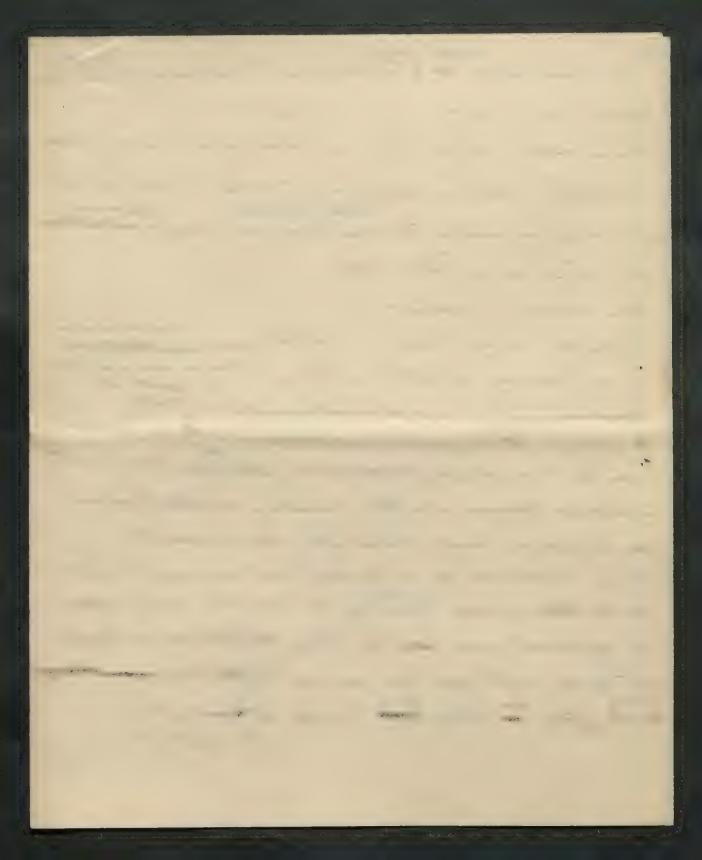
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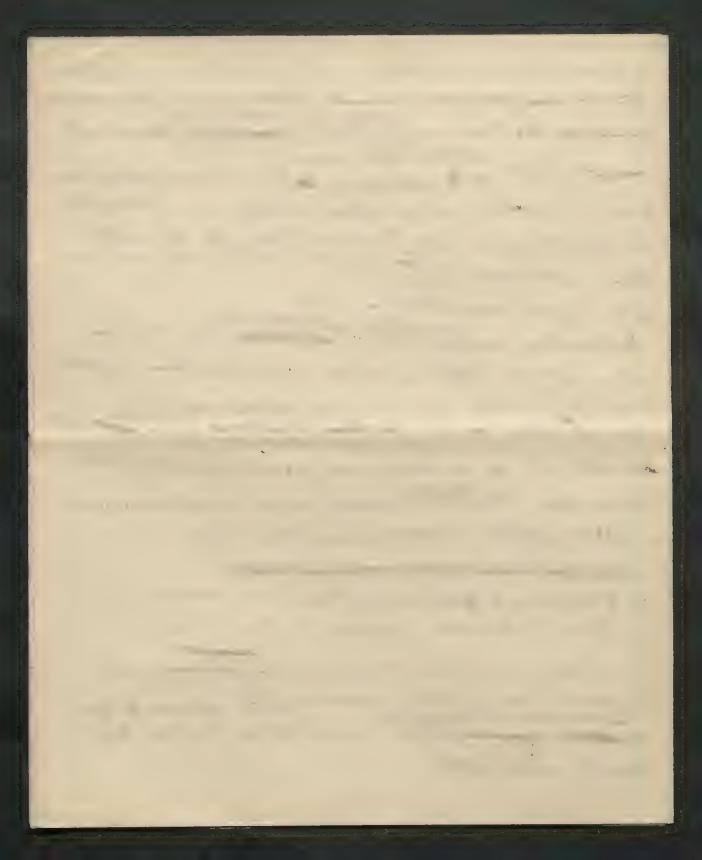
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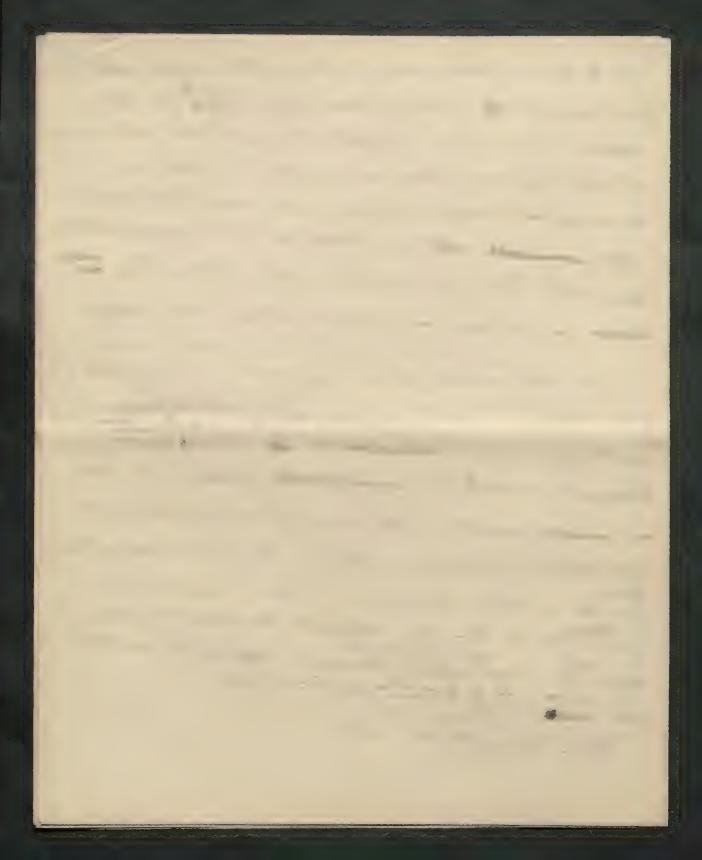
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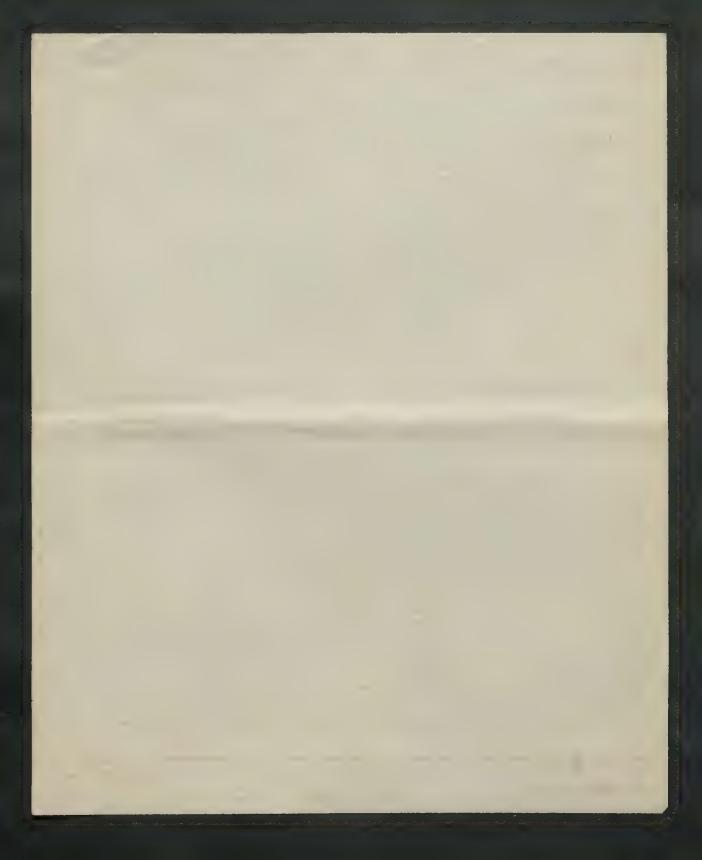
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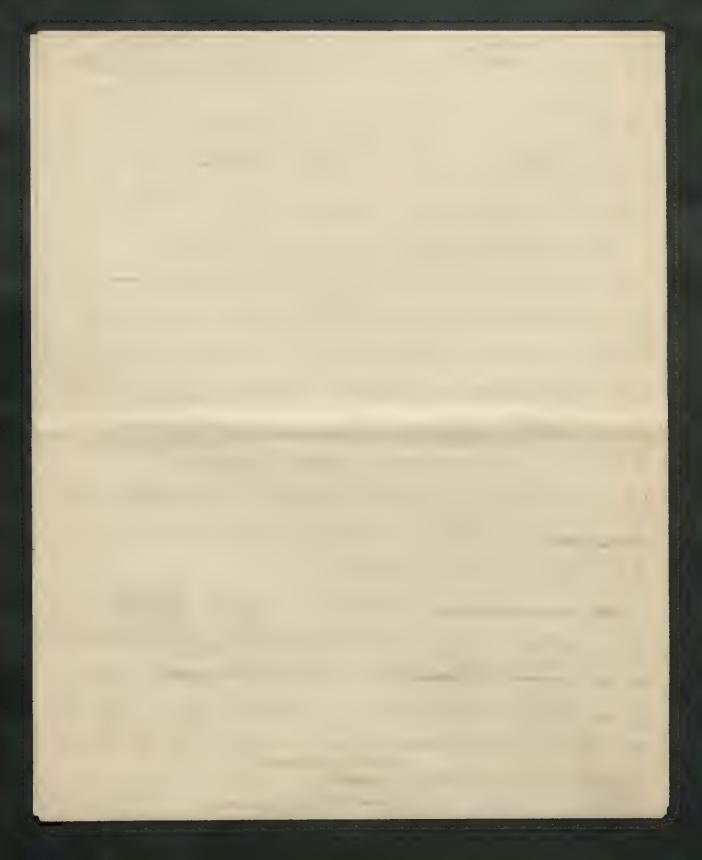
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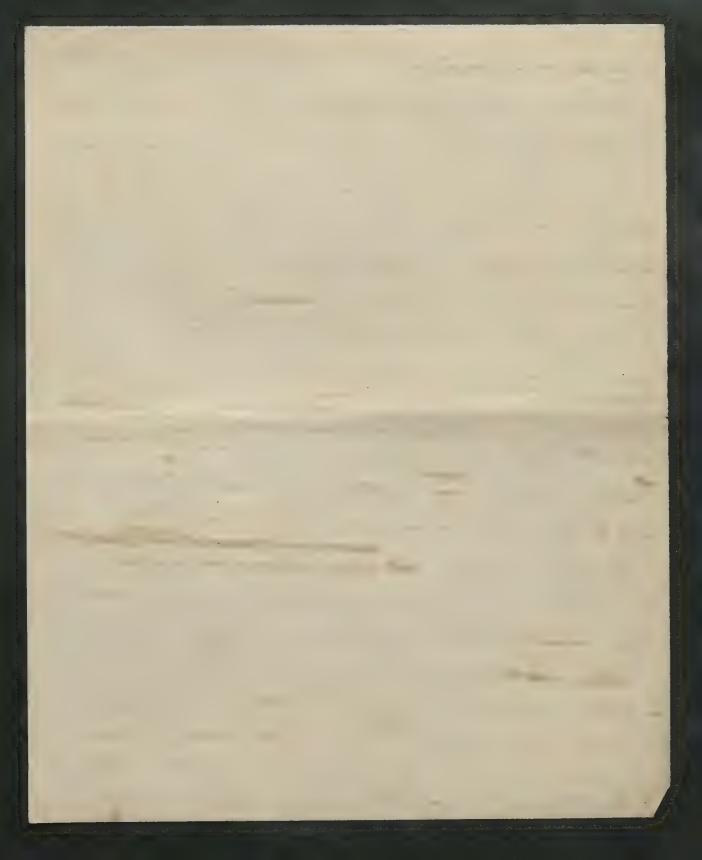
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Dedirpheren nach

in Anbette acht des dringen den Nottmondoppet einer Paper au fra Artonomie und Autstadt der onsigter Egyng de mits für ein solche - Hun In Ent in author lif de totani. ad ha Z. venumen.



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